The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. EST.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.
Bloom Poor District—Directors, S. H. MILLER, WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON IKELER, Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON, President, H. H. GROTZ, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. R. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER RAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker. near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market Streets, in the old Post Office.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. E. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st,

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Cherry's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. R. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

JACOB DIEFFENBACH Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes,

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. H. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill Box Manufactory.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

D. BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

L. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

Jan. 171—1y

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. may 19,67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec6'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House "Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep,29'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [Jan 171.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
The work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard.
J. W. HENDERSHOT.
Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'68-1y.

VETERINARY.
AUGUST FRIEND,
late from Germany, offers his services to the public as a celebrated
HORSE AND COW DOCTOR,
and all other animals, for which his charges are moderate. He can always be found east side of Berwick road, near S. H. Jacoby's Marble Yard.
Bloomsburg, May 12, 1871-1y.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1235 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1235 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
jc2'70-1y.

Poetical.

"Accept the Situation."

If disappointment dogs your steps
It's hard to help repining,
But small philosophy it shows
To go forever whining.
Having done all that man can do
To make or win occasion,
Come, just without too much concern,
"Accept the situation."

Whether from Pleasure's jaunting car
You happen to be tilted,
Or whether by a handsome girl
You happen to be jilted,
Don't dedicate your time and lungs
To useless objurgation,
But, picking up your limbs and—heart,
"Accept the situation."

If friends whom you, through thick and thin,
Have oftentimes befriended,
Should sink their sense of gratitude
When these good deeds are ended,
Remembering there is no bitterness—
How sad the observation!—
Like the rancor of once bosom friends,
"Accept the situation."

Suppose the motive for your act
Has been a brave and true one,
That's just the reason why some folks
Will coin a false and new one,
And shrug a dubious shrug, and drop
The sly insinuation—
But, trust'ng Right, and waiting Light,
"Accept the situation."

The world is full of ups and downs,
And many curious turnings,
And some big men are only clowns,
For all your weak heart burnings.
Better the lowly, if it's true,
Than the loftiest pinchbeck station,
The True's a rock can stand a shock:
"Accept the situation."

Life's train is whirling past, old boy,
In what class do you journey?
First, second, third?—the speed's the same.
If third, first needn't spurn you.
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust!
Behold the final station!
Not then we *may*, but then we *must*
"Accept the situation."

Is There Room in Angel Land?

[These lines were written after hearing the following touching incident related by a minister: A mother, who was preparing some flour to bake into bread, left it for a moment, when little Mary, with childish curiosity to see what it was, took hold of the dish, when it fell to the floor spilling the contents. The mother struck the child a severe blow, saying, in anger, that she was always in the way! Two weeks after, little Mary sickened and died. On her death-bed, while delirious, she asked her mother if there would be room among the angels. "I was always in your way, mother; you had no room for little Mary! And I will be in the angels' way? Will they have room for me?" The broken-hearted mother felt no sacrifice too great, could she have saved her child.]

Is there room among the angels
For the spirit of your child?
Will they take your little Mary
In their loving arms so mild?
Will they ever love me fondly,
As my story-books have said?
Will they find a home for Mary—
Mary numbered with the dead?
Tell me truly, darling mother,
Is there room for such as me?
Will I gain the home of spirits,
And the shining angels see?

I have sorely tried you, mother—
Been to you a constant care,
And you will not miss me, mother,
When I go to dwell up there.
She was ever in your way,
And she fears the good will shun her;
Will they, darling mother, say?
Tell me—tell me truly—mother,
Ere life's closing hour doth come,
Do you think that they will keep me,
In the shining angel's home?

I was not so wayward, mother,
Not so very—very bad,
But that tender love would nourish,
And make Mary's heart so glad!
Oh! I yearned for pure affection,
In this world of bitter woe!
And I long for bliss immortal,
In the land where I must go,
Tell me once again, dear mother,
Ere you take the parting kiss,
Will the angels bid me welcome,
To that land of perfect bliss?

Oh, Wonderful World.

"Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world,
With the wonderful water round you curled,
And the wonderful grass upon your breast—
World, you are beautifully drest.

"The wonderful air is over me,
And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree.
It walks on the water, and whirls the mills,
And talks to itself on the tops of the hills.

"You friendly Earth! how far do you go
With the wheat-fields that nod and the rivers that flow,
With cities and gardens, and cliffs, and isles,
And people upon you for thousands of miles?

"Ah, you are so great, and I am so small,
I tremble to think of you, World, at all;
And yet, when I said my prayers to-day,
A whisper inside me seemed to say,
'You are more than the earth, though you are such a dot;
You can love and think, and the earth cannot!'"

Gratitude.

"O give thanks to Him who made
Morning light and evening shade;
Source and giver of all good,
Nightly sleep and daily food;
Quickener of our wearied powers,
Guard of our unconscious hours.

"O give thanks to nature's King,
Who made every breathing thing;
His, our warm and sentient frame
His, the minds immortal flame;
O how close the ties that bind
Spirits to the eternal Mind.

"O, give thanks for Him who came
In a mortal, suffering frame,
Temple of the Deity—
Came to bear our souls on high;
In the path himself hath trod,
Leading back his saints to God."

A NUISANCE.—In old times the elocutionary instructors used to have a simple and consoling rule:

Learn to speak slow; all other graces
Will follow in their proper places.

Some modern wit gave a parody on this distich as advice to learners in the art of smoking:

Learn to smoke slow; the other grace is'
To puff no smoke in other's faces.

This rule is a good one, quite as appropriate to advanced classes as to beginners. When passing along the streets, where the lovers of the narcotic comforter should be most careful, we have often seen them blow their clouds so that those walking immediately in the rear were obliged to inhale the unwelcome exhalation. If done by design such an act would be an insult; done habitually, through carelessness, it amounts to gross illbreeding. The smoke from good cigars or from good tobacco in clean pipes is seldom annoying to habitual smokers, and they forget the inconvenience to which it puts ladies and others who do not smoke; but mean cigars and foul pipes create an atmosphere, which is poisoned and defiled beyond the tolerance of civilized lungs and nostrils.

I pressed her gentle form to me, and whispered in her ear, if, when I was far away, she'd drop for me a tear. I paused for cheering words, my throbbing heart to cool; and with her rosy lips she said, "Oh, Ike, you're such a fool!"

Miscellaneous.

Interesting Facts for Business Men.

S. S. Packard, noted as a skilful penman, writes to the *New York Mail* concerning "signature experts," the occasion being the late "Taylor-Will Case," which turned in a great measure on the genuineness of the testator's signature.

More than twenty years ago, in Cincinnati, I copied the Declaration of Independence, appending *fac similes* of the signers' names. Mr. Thomas Stevens, at the same time editor of the Cincinnati *Atlas*, took occasion, in a pleasant way, to doubt my assertion that I had copied the signatures with a pen. To convince him, I asked him to sign his name on a sheet of paper, which he did. I immediately wrote ten copies of his signature above and below the original and handed him the paper to select his own. After a careful examination he selected one as his own. He was wrong. He tried again and again, with the same result, and finally, by mere guess work, he hit the right one. And it was a remarkable fact that after he had really discovered his own, he could see the most astonishing absurdities in all the others.

Some six years ago, I was speaking with a well-known publisher of this city, who sat at his desk signing some checks that the book-keeper had prepared for him. The signature was of the firm, and was a peculiar one, as he wrote it. I casually remarked that it was an elegant signature for a forger. He promptly responded that there was no forger that could sign that name so as to deceive him.

"Oh, yes, there is," said I.

"Where is he?"

"Here he is, standing at your elbow."

"Do you mean to say," said he, "that you can imitate that signature so that I cannot detect the forgery?"

"I mean to say," said I, "that I think I can do it, and am willing to try it.

"If you will write that signature," he replied, "so that I can not detect it from my own, I will ——"

"There, there, don't be rash; I should dislike to take advantage of your present excitement. If you will just write the signature at the top of that letter-sheet, we'll see what a little impudence can do."

He did as requested. I took the sheet and went to the book-keeper's desk. Here I exchanged it for another of the same kind, and in the same relative position I imitated the signature in a very free, careless way, not attempting to servile copy, but preserving the characteristic stroke. I then very carefully wrote underneath it three faithful signatures, all my own. These I took to the proprietor, and told him to select his own signature. With surprising little effort he pointed out the first signature, and at once began to criticise with severity my base imitations.

"Well," said I, "I will confess they are not as well done as I expected to do them, or as I could do them if my nerves were steady. But, really," said I, "don't you think that if one of these signatures were placed at the bottom of your ordinary check your bank would honor the check?"

"Well, no," said he, "I don't think it would."

"I suppose," said I, "there is no doubt about the top signature—that would bring the cash?"

"Oh, yes, I should like to see our bank refuse that signature for an ordinary sum."

I then went to the book-keeper's desk and produced the original signature.

"How about this?" said I.

He looked at the signature—then at my "base imitation"—then at the crowd of interested spectators who had quietly gathered around, and who were beginning to take in the richness of the joke, and finaly he burst out in an expression which was a mixture of astonishment, chagrin, merriment, vexation, and perplexity, and holding out his hand with unconditional surrender written all over his face, he exclaimed, "Sold!"

That was the only word in the American language that could adequately express the situation.

But the sell was a very easy one and required no skill at all. The fact is, that when the original signature was compared with the forgeries, the discrepancies were so palpable that "a wayfaring man though a fool," need not be taken in; and yet, if my friend had not been a deacon, which he was—and if I had been as most forgers, I could have worn very nice sum, had I offered to stake on the issue.

Finally to convince the deacon that he was not the only fool in the firm, I called up one of the other partners, and showing him the false signatures, asked him to decide which was the genuine. With a great show of ready discernment he selected the top one, and began at once to point out the weak points in the other, simply by comparing with what he considered the genuine. "Yes," said he, "they are pretty fair imitations, but don't you see the length of this g and the turn of this n? Now look at the original, and see where this capital J swoops around. There is an attempt at in the imitations, but it is a very weak one."

"Then you couldn't be imposed upon by one of these lower signatures?" said I.

"No, not I. They bear forgery upon their very face."

"Well, how about the first one? No mistake about that? You would readily cash a check with that signature?"

"Oh, yes, that all right. Any body who ever saw the deacon's sign manual could tell it at a glance."

So the deacon wided up his chagrin with the junior partner and felt better—or worse, I've forgotten which.

The fact is, no man is safe in swearing to his signature—not even Horace Greeley to his own—for no man writes a signature twice alike, although he may preserve the characteristics. And I would give very little for the testimony of "experts" unless backed by pretty strong collateral evidence. It would not be difficult, ordinarily, to identify a body of writing, such as a page, or even a dozen lines, but to decide as to the genuineness of a single word or signature is more than I would like to do, if either life or happiness depended upon it.

"Brick" vs. "Beast."

The announcement that a divorce had been obtained by the wife of "Brick" Pomeroy, on liberal terms for the lady, inspired Mr. B. F. Butler, the other day, to publish a letter which he had written to Mrs. Pomeroy's counsel, claiming to have been also retained by her in the case, and attributing the handsome settlement made by her husband to the terror of his (Butler's) name. With mephistophelian satisfaction, Butler assumed the credit of having thus become the benefactor and supporter of the family of "Brick" Pomeroy, a man who had made his money by the abuse of the hero of New Orleans. It is doubtful, however, whether this laurel will be permitted to rest on the bold front of boastful Ben. In a letter to the *Tribune*, Mr. Pomeroy makes the following statement in reply to Butler's publication:

Mrs. Pomeroy never applied to B. F. Butler as above stated; never retained him as counsel for any suit; never asked his advice in any matter. On learning that the writer of this and the lady in question had lived apart since 1861, he wrote to her offering his services to act as counsel in any matters she would retain him for. To this letter from him no attention was paid, the more as there was no necessity for his aid and or counsel, as there is no truth in the statement that the persons were in distress or need.

After living apart since 1861, agreeing to disagree, last year, at the suggestion of a friend of Mrs. Pomeroy, a separation was agreed upon—a settlement of $20,000 made for her benefit and without litigation other than application in proper manner, a decree of absolute separation was granted by the Court—each party retaining the full respect of their friends without the aid, influence or assistance of B. F. Butler or any other meddler in the affairs of a most estimable lady, who neither needs nor asks the friendship of such a person, or financial assistance from any quarter.

Respectfully yours
M. M. POMEROY.
New York, May 3, 1871.

The Franco-German War.

The total loss of the German army, it is stated, turns out to be smaller than was at first believed, amounting to 47,602, or 16,391 killed, 29,255 wounded and 2,016 missing. The loss among the officers amounted to 3,021, or 1,167 killed, 1,838 wounded and 16 missing. The losses among the men amounted to 44,641, or 15,224 killed, 27,417 wounded and 2,000 missing. The gains of the war in trophies and prisoners were unusually large, and, not taking into account the capitulation of Paris, yielded 120 eagles and colors, 6,400 guns and 374,995 prisoners, to whom must be added 84,000 escaped into Switzerland and 6,000 into Belgium. By the capitulation of Paris, 170,000 prisoners, it is estimated, were added to the results of the war. France will have to pay 5,000,000 francs to Germany as a war indemnity. This, in five franc pieces, would weigh 55,000,000 pounds avordupois. To transport all this gold by rail, supposing each car to carry 11,000 pounds, a train of 5,000 cars would be required. When spread out on the ground, one touching the other, these five franc pieces would reach almost around the globe. If five franc pieces enough to make this amount were placed one above the other, they would make a column of coin 1,676 miles in height. If this column, having its base in Paris, should topple over in the direction of Berlin, Berlin would be only one-third of the whole distance reached by the coin at the top of the column. A quick cashier, able to count 10,000 five franc pieces in an hour, supposing that he commenced at the age of thirty, would be nearly seventy years of age before he had finished counting it, in case he should count eight hours daily, for three hundred days every year.

BONNER'S LAST PURCHASE—$40,000 FOR A HORSE.—A friend who is well posted in horse flesh, furnishes us the following facts: On the 16th of November last, Dr. Herr, of Lexington, Kentucky, astonished the owners of fast colts by the performance of his two years old; on the Buckeye course, Cincinnati, he trotted the first mile in 2 42; in twenty minutes he repeated the mile in 2 44; in twenty minutes more he trotted a two mile heat in 5 29; a performance without paralled in trotting history. The name of this marvel is "Mambrino Bertie," a son of "Mambrino Patchen," a full brother of "Lady Thorne." The fame of this colt had penetrated the sanctum of the New York *Ledger*, but at that time Mr. Bonner was uneasy over the performance of a three year old named "Startle," raised by Mr. Blackman, of Orange county, New York, a brother in blood to Dexter, being by old "Hambletonian," out of a Star mare. This colt closely resembled "Dexter" in make and proportion, and had an ugly fashion of trotting much faster than "Dexter" was able to at the same age; visions of a beaten "Dexter" could not be looked at calmly, so $25,000 was subtracted from the bank account of the ambitious owner of the fastest trotters in the world, and "Startle" went into the 29th Street stable. Now this Western youngster must be attended to.

So Mr. Bonner went out to Kentucky and has bought "Mambrino Bertie." The price is not public, but well informen parties say that it was close to $40,000. There was a time when people could admire the courage of a man who could invest $30,000, that he had earned by close application to business, in a great horse and keep him solely for the pleasure derived from his ownership and use, but an attempt to prevent Dexter's time from being beaten, by buying up all his threatening competitors, has some what the appearance of the ridiculous.

The Power of Expression.

There are, perhaps, few things that, in proportion to their importance, receive so little systematic cultivation as the power of utterance. Speech is the chief means of communication with our fellow men, the channel through which thought flows from mind to mind, the instrument of all business, education and action. Our power and influence in the world depend not more on what we have within us than on our ability to bring it out. Intellect and affection must find expression, if they are either to thrive in themselves or to benefit the world. It is too much taken for granted that this matter will regulate itself—that all we have to do is to guard well our minds and hearts, and that our conversation being their natural outflow, will take its coloring from their character, without effort on our part. This partly true; the fountain must be pure if it is to send forth pure streams. But, to give distinct and forcible utterance to our thoughts and feelings, is an art not gained without patient care and cultivation. Ever one who has tried to announce the best that is in him—the deepest thoughts, the highest aspirations, the warmest affections—has been conscious that his words fell short at least of his meaning, if not indeed, greatly misrepresenting it. This is not owing to the poverty of the language, as some may think. Words and ideas grow side by side, and there are always means of adequate expression at hand, if we can find and arrange them. But to do this requires a previous training, that the schools alone cannot give, and that only personal attention and constant habit can produce.

Many fail in utterance from the desire of display. They wish to say something apt and specious, to be thought bright and sparkling, or deep and profound; and, not having original thoughts to utter on the subject in hand, they hasten to say what they are *supposed* to think, and to veil their ignorance under a cloud of words. This is, perhaps, the greatest bane that conversation can have. Sincerity lies at the root of all speech that is worthy the name. If we are ignorant, it will aid us to draw forth by questions the wisdom of another, and make it our own; but he who, from false pride, pretends to what he has not, and is a hypocrite for the sake of display, degrades both his own character and the language he misuses. Some fall from a lack of simplicity and clearness. Their utterances are confused, and do not convey their meaning accurately. Thoughts float in their minds, but lacking method and arrangement, they neither fully apprehend them themselves, nor succeed in conveying them to others. There are some, who from circumstances of seclusion, or from personal shrinking, never attain the habit of freely uttering their minds; and the difficulty never having been fairly met and overcome, they are always ill at ease and embarrassed when called upon for expression. A person with more than ordinary mental vigor may, for want of this power of utterance, become a cipher in society. Only a strong determination to conquer this weakness, and to embrace every suitable opportunity of uttering in sincerity and simplicity what he thinks and feels, will enable such a man to take a natural and useful part in social intercourse.

The majority of people have little difficulty in expression where business or pleasure, or material interests of any kind are involved. It is when they approach the inner life, the hidden qualities of mind and heart, the more subtle and refined questions of truth, duty and goodness, that their lips are sealed and their tongues are mute. This results partly from the greater hold the material has upon most of us than the spiritual; for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. But this is not the whole reason. We are apt to regard these subjects with an air of mystery, to revere them as too sacred to bear full inspection, and to shrink from uttering the thoughts they may inspire. This is an error, which if not corrected will lead to moral deterioration. If we would become nobler and wiser, we must bring out freely the *best* that is in us. There is nothing too sacred for dissemination, nothing so good but what will grow better by being shared. The farmer does not hide his best seed, but scatters it over his bread acres, in faith that it will multiply a thousand fold in the harvest it will yield. So, whatever we have in us that is worth cherishing or nurturing, whether it be truth or virtue, lofty aims, or cheering hopes, let us not hesitate freely to communicate them, and to sow in other hearts the blessings we have reaped in our own. Two great aims of life should govern all our utterances:—self-improvement, and the benefit of others. These need not limit conversation to any narrow circle of subjects or restrain its freedom, but will rather by bringing out its true objects raise its character and expand its liberty. If we would develop our better natures, and elevate those with whom we associate, by means of our intercourse with them, we must cultivate sincerity, humility, and clearness of mental vision, we must desire to improve rather than to be admired, and to benefit others rather than to flatter them. Then our utterances will be simple, true and pure, and will develop and diffuse the best that is in use.—*Ledger.*

A SHREWD case of false pretences was developed in England latterly in the means adopted by an elderly Englishman, who was bankrupt, but who still enjoyed the reputation of being a rich man, to live at peace with himself and the world without any expense to himself. He made a will, in which he devised large sums to various friends, relatives, and charitable institutions. The grateful beneficiaries thereupon quarrelled for the privilege of entertaining him as an honored guest at their houses. The old gentleman lived like a prince, first with one and then with another. His death occurred the other day, when the true condition of his worldly affairs was discovered, amid much profane comment on the part of the duped "heirs."

The Democratic Candidate for Governor of Ohio.

George W. M'Cook, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, whose nomination was ratified by the convention of Thursday, with such enthusiasm and unanimity, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1812. His parents soon afterward moved to Ohio, and he was educated at Franklin College, in this State. After graduating, he studied law at Steubenville with Tappan & Stanton. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and soon afterward became the law partner of Edwin M. Stanton. His activity, energy and ability in the practice of his profession quickly attained for him eminent rank. In 1846, on the breaking out of the Mexican war, M'Cook organized a company of volunteers to defend the honor of his country beyond the Rio Grande. He was subsequently made lieutenant colonel of the Third Ohio volunteers, and acquired distinction and well-merited honors by his skill as a commanding officer no less than by his gallantry as a soldier on the field of battle. After his return from Mexico, Col. M'Cook was made reporter for the Supreme Court; and neither before or since has that office been filled with greater ability and merit.

During the late civil war, at the solicitation of the Governor of Ohio, on several occasions, he gave the State and country the benefit of his skill and courage in the field. During the war his father and three brothers were killed in battle. Col. Daniel M'Cook, his father, was killed during Morgan's raid through Ohio, in 1863, at Buffington Island. His youngest brother, Charles Morris M'Cook, aged but thirteen, was killed at the first battle of Bull Run, in 1861. The interpid Col. Robert L. M'Cook, while commanding the 9th Ohio volunteers, was wounded at the battle of Mill Spring, Kentucky, and was afterwards shot and killed while being conveyed in an ambulance in Alabama. Colonel Daniel M'Cook, another brother, of the 52d Ohio, was killed while scaling the ramparts of the enemy, at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, during Sherman's march on Atlanta.

This is the record of the "Fighting M'Cooks"—sound Democrats, devoted patriots, heroic soldiers. What the Gracchi were to Rome, the M'Cooks have been to Ohio.

Col. George W. M'Cook, who bears the standard of the Democracy in this canvass, is an accomplished scholar, a profound statesman and a kind gentleman in all the relations of life. Frank, generous and brave—without concealments and above all the trickery of politics, he is the Chevalier Bayard of our times and our State. With an escutcheon without stain, and a heart that never knew fear, nature and education have alike qualified him for the responsible and arduous duties of a leader of the people in the great work of reform inaugurated by his nomination.

Double Entendres.

A man assures a storekeeper, who hesitated to trust his companion for a purchase, "If he refuses to pay for it, I will." His companion refuses to pay for it, and so does the speaker—as, in one sense, he had said he would. It was thus very easy, by using uncertain language, to convey a false impression.

A sheriff asked the wife of a Quaker, against whom he had a writ, if her husband was at home. She replied, "Yes, he will see thee in a moment. The sheriff waited, but the Quaker did not appear. He was contented with seeing the sheriff; he did not care that the sheriff should see him.

The position of words in a sentence, and the use of stops, often entirely alter the meaning. Thus, an account of a funeral declares, "The remains were committed to that bourne from which no traveler returns attended by his friends."

Ignorant people are very apt to use phrases with double meanings without intending to do so. Among the advertisements we may sometimes read that a respectable young lady wants washing. The proprietor of a bone mill advertises that parties sending their own bones to be ground will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. It was once related in a city paper how, during a celebration, a child was run over, wearing a short red dress, which never sp

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1871.

The Rules of Nomination.

We spread out at full length before our readers this week the rules regulating nominations in this county as adopted by the Democratic County Convention of December 28th, 1870, and also the apportionment of delegates to districts under the said rules. The nominating Convention will meet on the second Tuesday of August, the delegates thereto to be chosen on the Saturday before.

Upon several of the rules of nomination some observations at this time may be useful and proper.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

The 18th, 19th and 20th rules contain stringent but just provisions to insure sound votes at delegate elections. Inasmuch as these are new rules they were very properly made prospective by the December Convention, and they will come into full force only at future delegate elections. Thus full notice is given that forfeiture of the right to vote at delegate elections will be enforced against all persons who shall hereafter oppose the nominations of the party. But it is not to be understood that these prospective regulations repeal or dispense with any past rule or usage as to the qualifications of voters at delegate elections. Heretofore, no person has been qualified to vote at a delegate election who was not a legal voter in the district where he offered to vote, or who was not known and recognized as a member of the Democratic party, and repeated opposition to party nominations and especially to leading ones, was always good cause for rejecting a vote. The new rules are simply more definite and stringent than former rules or practice, and none of the former requisites for voting have been abolished or dispensed with. The 7th rule is very similar to those which follow in its spirit and general objects. It requires fidelity from all persons who desire to become candidates for nomination, disqualifying them for a given period in case they shall oppose the nominees of the party at any future election.

INSTRUCTION OF DELEGATES.

Rule 15th is a very important one, and gives form to a just principle of representative responsibility. Delegates instructed by the voters who elect them must obey their instructions, and votes given by them in violation of their instructions shall be disallowed by the Convention. This sharp, just rule requires no remarks for its vindication. It speaks for itself and will command general approval. But it may be observed here that instructions are to be reasonably understood and construed. When given in favor of a candidate for nomination they will not prevent the withdrawal of his name if done by authority or in a regular manner by consent of the Convention. The rule only means that while he remains a candidate delegates instructed for him cannot betray him or withhold from him their support. It is further to be observed, that instructions to a delegate must be given by the voters who elect him and not by those who vote against him. For the principle is that the delegate represents only the persons who vote for him; that he owes to them and to them only complete fidelity and obedience.

DUTY OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

The Judge and Clerk who hold a delegate election in any district, are, by Rule 6, to keep an accurate list of voters at the election and also a tally of the votes polled, and they are to make return of those papers to the county Convention along with their certificate of the result; and by Rule 15th they are also to report all instructions given at the election. These duties should be carefully attended to by all election officers. As the rules require the election to be by *ballot*, no marking or any form of open voting should be permitted.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled under the rules, appears in the table of apportionment. The distribution is based upon the vote for Governor in 1869 and results in a convention of 67 members, which is an increase of 14 over the former number. The Convention will not be too large for the convenient transaction of business and the moderate increase in the number of delegates will afford fuller and more satisfactory representation to the people. Upon a strict principle of numbers three or four of the smallest districts would be entitled to but one delegate each, but there were several good reasons for allowing them a more liberal representation. As they had two delegates each under the old rules they would not have been satisfied with a smaller number under the new. If they had but one delegate each, the new plan of voting would not apply to them and therefore would not operate equally throughout the county. These and other considerations, justified the allowance to them of two delegates each by which the whole number of members in Convention was made to be 67 instead of 65.

MANNER OF VOTING.

All delegates must be elected by ballot as under the old rules. Tickets, written or printed, are to be used containing one or more names, not exceeding in number the number of delegates to be chosen from the district. But the voter has a new and valuable privilege never enjoyed by him before. Under the 5th rule he may give his votes to one candidate or any smaller number of candidates than the whole number of delegates to be chosen from his district. He is not compelled to vote in this manner but he may thus vote if he shall think proper. It is a right of which he cannot be deprived and which he may assert under all circumstances. This rule is but an application of the principles of common sense and of even-handed justice to delegate elections, and if it shall be fairly applied it will do more to purify and improve our system of nominations than any other possible change of rules or practice.

When the friends of a candidate in any district are numerous enough to claim a part of the delegates (one or more) but not numerous enough to claim them all, they can confine their votes to the number they are entitled to and certainly elect them. That is, they can take what belongs to them and no more. One good effect of the new rule will be to divide the delegations from populous districts like Bloomsburg and Locust in any case of serious contest, and thus prevent them from having an overwhelming or undue power in nominations.

Platforms and Principles.

The last National Convention which assembled at New York, on July 4, 1868, and which was the last authoritative exponent of Democratic principles, passed the following resolution:

"And we do declare and resolve, that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection of the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several states, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each state respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any state of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the states will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a federal union of co-equal states.

At the State Convention which assembled in Harrisburg, July 14th, 1869, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge, the following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote:

Third—That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, is opposed to conferring upon the negro the right to vote; and we do emphatically deny that there is any right or power in Congress or elsewhere to impose negro suffrage upon the people of this State in opposition to their will.

These are the principles of the Democratic party to-day and upon that platform we stand. From it no drivellers shall ever drive us.

To permit the federal government to usurp the rights of the States so far as to regulate and determine the qualifications of their voters, is to revolutionize the entire political system of the nation, and to surrender all State government to a centralized national government at Washington. The accomplishment of this end is the complete destruction of the powers of the States, and hence of the large and perfect liberty heretofore enjoyed. We would then be governed by a central power at Washington, controlled by the combined money power of the country, differing in immaterial form only from the government of Great Britain. When the Democrats assent to that, what is left of Democracy? What to contend for from a Democratic standpoint?

If the 14th and 15th amendments are adopted then centralization is accomplished—awaiting only a few years for perfection. But the question arises, are they adopted? We say not because fraud can never become valid, unless assented to in regular form. The Constitution plainly requires that amendments can only be submitted for ratification to the States by a vote of two-thirds of Congress. When so presented they only become operative when approved by three-fourths of the States. Now these amendments were only submitted by two-thirds of partial Congresses—fragmentary Congresses which refused to admit several of the States to representation. They were ratified by various frauds, the most glaring of which was the refusal of the rump Congresses to permit the people of several of the States to be represented in their Conventions and Legislatures. To support amendments effected in this manner is to disregard the plain and binding provisions of the Constitution itself. Under these circumstances it is impossible to be faithful to the Constitution and to support the amendments too.

Nor does the right exist, under the form of amendments or otherwise, to subvert the government. If even two-thirds of Congress and three-fourths of the States with all their people duly represented, should adopt an amendment abolishing the office of President and substituting a King, hereditary or otherwise, nobody would be bound by the act, because authority for such act could not be assumed under the form of amendment. Just so is it with these amendments which subvert the rights of the States and of the people as guaranteed by all the acts which formed the Federal government. They are both farce and fraud, and have no respectable claim to be considered a part of the fundamental law of the land.

Party politicians can no more give them validity than the Jackdaw could make himself a Peacock by borrowing feathers of the latter. Those who attempt it but repeat the fable.

Death of C. L. Vallandigham.

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM fatally wounded himself by a pistol shot at a hotel in Lebanon, Ohio, on the 15th inst. The telegraph says he was counsel for M'Geehan, who is on trial for the murder of Myers, and was preparing his argument. He had an empty and loaded pistol lying on the table, and was showing how Myers might have shot himself. He unfortunately picked up the loaded pistol instead of the empty one, which went off, the ball passing through the abdomen. He died the next day.

Mr. V. was a very able man, and since he is dead both friends and enemies give him credit for the most perfect honesty of motive in all the relations of life. Even when it was deemed necessary to traduce every prominent Democrat in the land, Mr. V.'s private character was never attacked so far as we know. He was, unfortunately for him, one of those men whose vigorous and peculiar intellects accomplish injury to friends rather than to enemies. Although of late years he had the reputation of an extremist in politics, his firmness and reliability was always doubted by those who knew him best. He was able but imperious, and if his measures did not command present success he was ever ready to immolate every thing in the hope that then something new could be turned up that would bring success. His recent "new departure," which has been so blindly followed by the scheming portion of politicians, is an example in point. Because the Democracy would not accept his counsel to arm against the ultraisms of the Radicals he was for accepting the most pernicious and destructive of their measures, in the hope that upon minor points they might be beaten.

His calamitous death is to be regretted, but by it the Democracy of Ohio and the whole country lose a very troublesome friend—honest, able and impracticable. He was near 50 years of age.

THE West Chester *Jeffersonian* will be kind enough to regard the editor of the *Columbian* with hat in hand. We trust he will find it convenient to attend the next meeting of the Democratic Editorial Association.

2d Senatorial District.

The Radicals have nominated ELISHA W. DAVIS for Senator in the 2d district of Philadelphia. He has served much in the Legislature and was always in every corrupt ring he could creep into and was generally a ring master—foulest amongst the foul. Possessing only a low order of intellect he was yet one of the most successful in corruption. The convention that nominated him is denounced as a rowdy concern of most disreputable character, but that does not relieve the Republican party from the odium of electing base bad representatives. The worst members in the Legislature are forced into it by Radical nominating conventions. Wherever they are strong they select men who are or will become thieves when elected. In the case of DAVIS they know their man, his corruption and his capacity to corrupt. If they elect him they can not plead in extenuation that they did not know the character of the man, for he has long been well known as a Legislative corruptionist who voted for every vile measure that was put upon its passage. By electing him, they place their whole party upon a level with him and advertise to the public that they are no better than he, and that they uphold the bad practices that prevail in the Legislature.

Unless it be in one or two Legislative districts in Philadelphia, the Democrats never nominate such candidates—open, well known corruptionists. If they elect bad men it is because they are deceived. On the other hand the Republicans are in the constant habit of re-electing the very worst men that disgrace our Legislative bodies. And this very fact constitutes a main feature of the respective parties.

IF VALLANDIGHAM'S ghost can read the newspapers just now, and if it has not yet forgotten earthly impulses, it must be either greatly amused or horrified at the expressions of sympathy and admiration which literally fill the columns of the Radical papers. Even terms of extravagant eulogy are indulged in. Where *traitor* was once the word *patriot* stands now! Why this wondrous change? Simply, Mr. V. a short time ago agreed to bow to ebony and admit the African to equality! That is now the touch-stone of Radical respectability.

The Radicals made the term *traitor* almost respectable by constantly applying it to honorable men, and especially to the truest friends of the Union. They used to exhaust the vocabulary of nastiness in abuse of VALLANDIGHAM, who was ever a firm friend of the Union but since VAL'S death they have discovered a new light! No longer afraid of him they now extol him as a pattern of propriety and excellence, and as an example of pure and lofty patriotism! Moral—Radical denunciation is praise!

The Nine Million Steal.

The difficulty in the way of legislation last winter prevented the thieves from stealing the sinking fund nine millions. The fact that several of the prominent actors were to be up for re-election, also had its influence. But the plunderers have not given up their game. As the Constitutional convention will prevent any legislature after the next from committing the robbery, of course the design is to accomplish it next winter. Let every honest constituency see to it that they elect none of these thieves this fall. If you want to save the nine millions to pay the State debt *do not vote for one of them*. Look to it now, when you have power, and pledge your candidates to oppose it.

OUR generous and chivalrous friends of the Harrisburg *Patriot* have lived long enough in the world to have ascertained, with due diligence, that it is the part of good breeding only to speak for others when authorized to do so. To quote distinguished statesmen as favoring ideas about which they have never spoken is scarcely within the line of gentlemanly propriety so characteristic of the *Patriot* when it treats subjects upon which it is sane In our humble way we have always esteemed Judge BLACK and Mr. BUCKALEW as being competent to speak for themselves, and it is not palpable that an angel stands in their way. At least neither of them have been in the habit of employing others to speak for them.

THE 9th resolution clackers strain every point to justify themselves. Why don't they obey their own resolution, which "deprecates" the discussion of the subject? Some philosophers have an idea that the way to successfully oppose and defeat an opponent is to prove the fallacy of his arguments and positions but the gentry here referred to steal the Radical theories and then employ their time in attempting to justify them. Wherever you stand, gentlemen, let the Rads do their own justifying. They are as good at it as you are, have been in the business longer, and probably seriously believe what they say—an advantage you do not possess.

Dr. Stanton's Services.

Let us have light! That Dr. STANTON, the Radical candidate for Auditor General, was a Surgeon in the army and that he was once promoted by his uncle, is undoubtedly true, for the pay rolls attest it. But it is asserted that he was never in hearing of a rebel gun, and expended all his patriotism at Columbus, Ohio, and other safe places. How is this, Messrs. Radicals? Give the public the history of your candidate and particularly detail the battles at which he was present. Let us have light! Uncles might promote nephews without merit.

Gen. McCandless' Military Record.

That Gen. M'CANDLESS fought bravely, efficiently and continually through the severest battles of the war, and retired only when severely wounded, the Radical press do not deny. But they say he refused to accept a General's commission because he was opposed to the war. Our recollection, though not clear, is different. We think he refused because it was signed by LINCOLN or STANTON, or both. If so, he exhibited pluck and just pride. Where is his letter? It was published in full—let it be reproduced.

THE Radicals have lost every department of the State government of New Hampshire. The Democrats have the Governor, a majority of the Governor's Council, and the control of both the Senate and House of Representatives. This will do in a State, which for thirteen years remained under Radical rule.

Editorial Hilarities.

The Pennsylvania editors have at length determined to enjoy the world they live in as well as other people, and to this end as well as a keen eye to their interests, have organized associations to promote the object. The first of these bodies, the Democratic Association of editors, assembled at Bellefonte on the 13th inst. where they had a most happy time. Their official proceedings were only interesting to themselves. The feature of the occasion was the hospitality extended to them by the good citizens of Bellefonte. In the afternoon they were treated to a ride to the top of Nittany mountain, from a point of which they had a splendid view of Penn's valley, one of the largest, richest and finest valleys in the State. In the evening they were treated to a fine trout supper—a trout, ice cream and strawberry banquet—which was attended by the principal citizens of the place. Wine flowed freely yet the utmost decorum prevailed. Toasts were given and short responsive speeches were made by several gentlemen, and the utmost good feeling prevailed throughout. Bellefonte will ever be kindly remembered by the Democratic editors of the State.

On the next day the editorial association without distinction of party assembled at Williamsport. The remarkably good looking and genial editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, H. G. SMITH, Esq., president. After business they were toasted and welcomed, treated and excursioned, and generally buttered and basted by the citizens of Williamsport. They visited Minequa Springs in Bradford county, Watkins Glen, N. Y., &c., and had a happy time generally.

On both occasions the attendance was good, yet it was much regretted by those present that *all* were not there. In future it is hoped every editor in the State will be present at each of these associations.

We may here remark that the best report we have seen of the entire proceedings of the Democratic association was made by Mr. W. C. WARNER of the Titusville *Courier*.

The Freedom and Dignity of the Press.

To publish any other than a perfectly untrammelled, outspoken and independent Democratic paper has never been within the nature or gifts of the editor of the *Columbian*, and whoever expects any other by him will be disappointed. "To speak his thoughts is every freeman's right," and every proper editor's duty, and we decidedly object to and rebel against the doctrine that conventions of politicians—whether composed of seedy and beggared patriots or of better ilk—can change the principles of a party. The principles of the Democratic party and of the writer are those enunciated by its great leader and founder, THOMAS JEFFERSON, and these will endure for all time despite the machinations of politicians or others.

As to the duty of the press in such emergency as exists at present, we quote and endorse the following from the *Clinton Democrat*, an able and vigorous exponent of true Democracy, to wit:

Some of our Democratic cotemporaries are meeting the discussion of the ninth resolution of the Cassidy platform by a kind of gag-law argument, in attempting to silence discussion by asserting that it is the will of the majority, and, therefore, that the press should "shut up" and submit in silence to this expression of the scheming will of a majority of the late State Convention. They ought to place themselves on higher grounds, for that position is unsound and untenable. It has for its basis the unrepublican idea that a Democratic Convention can do no wrong. If carried out to its final consequences, it would result in suppressing free discussion—would muzzle the press, and give dictatorial powers to a comparatively insignificant and sometimes ignorant few.

The principle enunciated by Jefferson was "that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression."

This was written in reference to the voice of the people, and enunciated a principle of Democratic government. It has been taken up and made to do good service as a matter of party discipline, and when applied to the nomination of candidates, it is the safest and best rule that has been suggested. When a convention crystallizes public sentiment in the form of resolutions, it is the voice of the people speaking through their accredited representatives, and, so recognizing it, the press has been found uniformly supporting and commending them. But when conventions make declarations outside of Democratic principles and at variance with the unbroken history of the party and press, and especially when they are sprung upon the people in a cabalistic manner without previous warning or discussion by speakers or the press—they go outside of the rule of discipline and arrogantly assume a right that does not and should not belong to them. It is unreasonable to demand of the press to keep silent under such circumstances, though it may be policy on the part of the movers to urge it.

Those who would suppress discussion are trying to warp a great principle of Democratic government into a mere disciplinary rule, and make it do service for a few by silencing discussion. It is wrong, and we repudiate the position. We yield to none in support of Democratic principles, nor would we offer factious opposition; but we hold the freedom of the press too high to subscribe to such a doctrine. We are of those who do not believe in the infallibility of Democratic or any other conventions of men.

The press have a right to and should discuss the acts of their own representatives in the spirit of criticism when necessary as well as of applause. The freedom of the press requires it, and the integrity of that opinion it would mold commands it. The people are the government, and in the crucible of public opinion alone should all public measures be tried, and the press, as the medium of that opinion, would fail in its duty if it shrunk from a fair discussion of the platform and allowed itself to be be forced into the contemptible, insignificant position of blind fuglemen of whatever may be dictated by a party convention. Yield all becoming obedience to discipline, work hard for party success, but never give up or surrender one jot or title of the liberty of the press!

SMITH, the negro cadet, having been again sentenced to dismissal from the Military Academy, by the Court Martial who tried him for his offenses, has been again the subject of political favor. His sentence has been commuted to "one year's reduction from his standing at the Academy." Thus the great object of keeping him there is achieved. That is one of the great Radical triumphs of the times.

THE State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America will meet at Harrisburg, on the 8th of August next. A grand parade of the order will be held on Wednesday, the 9th. Excursion tickets will be issued on all roads leading to that place.

State Appropriation.

That our tax paying readers may know the disposition made of their money by the State Solons, we give the items in the Appropriation Bill passed by the last Legislature. The aggregate amount is nearly six millions of dollars:

Governor	$5,000
Secretary of the Commonwealth	3,500
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth	2,250
Auditor General	3,000
Surveyor General	2,000
Attorney General	2,000
Adjutant General	2,500
State Treasurer	5,000
Superintendent of Common Schools	2,500
State Librarian	1,200
Assistant	900
Superintendent Public Printing	1,000
Governor's Private Secretary	2,000
Governor's Messenger	900
Gov's postage, telegrams, stationery, &c.	2,000
Secretary of Commonwealth's office	2,000
Auditor General's office	17,775
Land Department office	19,875
Attorney General's office	21,350
Solicitor General's office	3,200
Superintendent Public Printing	15,000
Pensions and Gratuities	100,000
Common Schools	650,000
Expenses of Department	8,721
Soldiers' Orphans' Department	520,000
Salaries of Judges	215,000
Expenses of Legislature	275,000
Public Printing	40,000
Interest on Funded Debt	1,700,000
Deaf and Dumb Institution	50,000
Pennsylvania Blind Institution	53,000
Western Insane Asylum	75,000
Harrisburg Insane Asylum	70,000
Danville Insane Asylum	250,000
Pennsylvania Training School	25,000
Philadelphia House of Refuge	37,500
Western House of Refuge	25,000
Eastern Experimental Farm	2,000
Chaplain Senate	500
Chaplain House	500
Harrisburg Fire Companies (7)	700
Eastern Penitentiary	23,650
Western Penitentiary	29,358
Board of Public Charities	4,600
State Library	9,013
Military Claims	60,000
Philadelphia Centennial Celebration	5,000
Chambersburg Damages	300,000

Presidential Prospects.

[From the Washington Patriot.]

Although a year may elapse before candidates will be regularly presented for the Presidency, public interest begins to turn in that direction already, and speculation as to the probable result has taken a wide range. Notwithstanding the violent opposition which exists in the Republican ranks to the President, and the disaffection of many of the most respected leaders of that party, the renomination of Gen. Grant may be assumed as a fixed fact. We accept it as such, because the whole patronage and power of the administration will be exerted to that end, and this united influence is strong enough to control the political organization, in spite of any resistance that may be made.

There have been great changes since 1868, when General Grant received the electoral votes of twenty-six States, and Mr. Seymour of eight, including Georgia. At that election, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, casting an aggregate of twenty-three votes, were not represented; so that, counting Georgia, but thirty-four of the thirty-seven States were recognized as in the Union. Of the popular vote, General Grant received 3,012,833 and Mr. Seymour 2,703,219, showing a majority of only 309,584 for the former. This result may be well considered remarkable, in view of the popularity which attended to a successful soldier, supposed to be moderate in his political opinions, and the condition of the country at that time.

Great changes have occurred since 1868. Nine States, which gave General Grant 110,761 popular majority, have become decidedly Democratic; and some, like Pennsylvania, may be regarded as most likely to follow that direction, while others still should be classed in the doubtful category. After calmly surveying the whole field, and with no desire to deceive ourselves or to mislead others, we have come to the conclusion that, with ordinary discretion, the election of a Democratic President next year may be regarded as reasonably certain. This expectation is predicated upon the adoption of a wise and comprehensive policy by the National Convention, and the selection of candidates who in themselves, will reflect the sound opinion of the country, and deservedly command the public confidence. Feeling sure in regard to both these facts, it only remains to demonstrate the proposition. We take, as a basis of estimate, the States which are now in the Democratic line, or which are conceded by all competent and candid men.

The next Electoral College will be composed of thirty-seven States, with an aggregate of three hundred and seventeen votes, and necessarily requiring one hundred and fifty-nine votes to elect the President. Our present distribution is as follows:

Democratic.		*Republican.*		*Doubtful.*	
Alabama,	8	Iowa,	4	Arkansas,	5
Delaware,	3	Kansas,	3	New Jersey,	7
Georgia,	9	Maine,	7	Ohio,	21
Florida,	3	Mass.,	13	Mississippi,	7
Kentucky,	11	Michigan,	6	Penna.,	26
Louisiana,	7	Minnesota,	3	Connecticut,	6
Maryland,	7	Rhode Island,	4	Illinois,	16
N. York,	33	S. Carolina,	5	Nebraska,	3
Oregon,	3	Vermont,	5		8 States, 91
N. Carolina	9	Wisconsin,	5		
Penn.,	26		19 States, 68		
Virginia,	10				
California	5				
Indiana,	13				
Missouri,	11				
Nevada,	3				
N. Hamp.,	5				
West Va.,	5				
Texas,	6				
19 States,	161				

It will be observed from this calculation, that if every State placed in the doubtful column was conceded to the Republican candidate, it would still be defeated by five votes in the Electoral Collage. But we claim, with entire confidence, at least one half of the doubtful States, with Pennsylvania at their head, as will be demonstrated in the coming State election. With anything like a fair vote, Arkansas is certain. Connecticut and New Jersey may be relied upon, and we do not hesitate to count Mississippi. Under ordinary circumstances, Ohio, Illinois, and Nebraska would be naturally classed on the Republican side, and we are frank to say the chances incline them unless the quiet reaction which is extending imperceptibly over the country shall make a strong impression on those States. At the last Congressional election the great majority of 51,150 which Illinois gave General Grant in 1868, was reduced to a few thousands.

Of the nineteen States assigned to the Democrats, Louisiana and Florida, only casting ten votes, may be objected to. There is no doubt about the public sentiment in both being largely Democratic, but it is possible that the disgraceful agencies, by which Arkansas has been cheated out of her just rights, may control those States. Our belief is to the contrary. There is hardly a doubt, after Pennsylvania all speak out next fall, and foreshadow the election of a Democratic and Conservative President, that all these carpet-bag governments will tumble to pieces and their "loyal" rulers be the first to worship the rising sun.

A RUMOR has been put in circulation that when Victor Emanuel enters Rome as the King in the capital of Italy, the Pope will leave it for an Asylum in Corsica. This is no gossip. The Pope will not quit Rome, unless driven out by the acts of Victor Emanuel, and then under protest.

Hon. Warren J. Woodward.

The Democratic Convention of Berks county, by a unanimous and cordial vote, renominated Hon. WARREN J. WOODWARD for President Judge, and it is stated that this action meets the unanimous approbation of the people of the county without regard to party. Although this is a high and rare compliment, it is what those who know the merit and ability of the man expected. Upon being informed of the action of the Convention, Judge W. appeared before it and returned acknowledgments in the following graceful terms:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I have cheerfully accepted the invitation of your committee to appear before the Convention, to express the gratification I feel from the nomination that has just been made. It would be mere affectation to receive it with the appearance of an indifference which I do not feel.

For ten years I have been performing the duties of President Judge of this Judical District. A nomination for the same office at the end of this period by representatives of the party whose representatives nominated me ten years ago, is an honor to which I could not of course be indifferent.

I have made some effort to be here at this time. It has seemed to me to be right that a candidate for a judicial office should have the opportunity to meet the representatives of the mass of the people of the county on just such an occasion as this. A Judge cannot meet men in the usual business of life. He is shut out of general business intercourse, and he cannot take part in ordinary political action. It is only proper, therefore, that he should embrace the opportunity of a nomination like this to express his acknowledgments for the services that have been rendered him, to the members of the Convention and the people they represent.

The nomination enables me to express the sense of the obligations I have felt during my connection with the business of the county, for the constant support I have received at the hands of the people. They have been ready to overlook imperfections, errors and mistakes. They have allowed to me the benefit of every doubt; and have always given me credit for a purpose to serve them to the best of my ability in the position to which they placed me. In the same connection, it is but just and right that I should take the same opportunity to acknowledge the magnanimity, courtesy and forbearance with which I have been treated by the members of the Berks county bar. My relations with these gentlemen have been as pleasant as the relations of Judge and counsel could possibly be; and I have always felt that in all my intercourse with them and the community, I have had unusual ground for self-congratulation.

For the kindness, confidence and support I have received from the people of the county, I am deeply grateful, and for the honor that has just been conferred upon me, I desire to return my cordial thanks to the members of this convention.

WHEN HOLDEN, the Radical Governor of North Carolina, was impeached for various misdemeanors in office, and removed, the papers in his interest cried out political persecution. In that case a majority of the Legislature was opposed to the Governor. But what excuse will be offered for Governor BUTLER of Nebraska? He, like HOLDEN, has been impeached and removed from office. But it cannot be said that the movement was a Democratic one; for it originated in a Radical House and was followed by conviction in a Radical Senate, against a Radical Governor.

It is worthy of note, that justice is at last reaching the men who, having been [illegible] power by fraud, used their authority to rob the people of their money—and their rights.

IMPORTANT facts have transpired in relation to the resolution passed by the Radical Convention in this State, indorsing GRANT. It appears that this resolution was twice offered in the Committee, and twice rejected by an almost unanimous vote. It was next offered in open Convention, where the members did not like to vote against it, and allowed it to go through. The sense of the Convention was evidently against General GRANT, and it is said the counter current was set running by Senator CAMERON. The old trickster does not want the President to think he is too strong in Pennsylvania. That might detract from the power and influence of the Senator at the White House.

THE "new departure" of a small majority in the late Democratic Convention need not necessarily alarm anybody. The same trick was played by a convention that assembled at Pittsburg in 1849, whereby the Democratic party was made to declare for the Wilmot proviso. That action had no effect on the party or the ensuing election, but was promptly and unanimously repudiated by the conventions that followed. Such will be the fate of the present absurd departure.

THE Radical party has lost two more shining lights—Governor Butler, of Nebraska, impeached and removed from office for divers crimes and misdemeanors; and ex-Congressman C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, convicted of bigamy. Such wholesale dispensing of justice should be stopped, or Ben. Butler may be convicted of theft and Grant found guilty of violating the Constitution by accepting bribes and presents, and so on until the Radical party is left without a leader.

DR. STANTON spent a large portion of his term of military service as a contract surgeon in Columbus. For this he was promoted by his relative at the head of the War Department. In accepting the nomination for Auditor General from the treasury ring he has entered on another and a quite different contract. This is to audit their accounts with the people of the Commonwealth. But he will discover in this last case that it takes more than the ring to make a bargain.

IT is gratifying to see the laboring men take such a decided stand against the dominant party, and it augurs well for the success of our cause. By a kind of delusion, many were taken into the so-called Republican party, but having been with it long enough to learn its real intentions, they have left it, and in being so have given it a serious kick, from which it is groaning quite lustily through its party organs.

COUNTY Commissioners MCGEE and NEELY of Pittsburg, Penn., who pleaded guilty to receiving bribes for granting liquor licenses, have been sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000 each, with one year's imprisonment in the work house.

INDICATIONS of a renewal of the insurrection increase in Paris. The citizens openly insult the soldiery, and fears are entertained that the scenes of bloodshed will be re-enacted in the doomed city.

Columbia County Convention Rules.

The Convention elected for the express purpose of revising the rules to govern future conventions and nominations in Columbia county met at the Court House in Bloomsburg on the 28th day of December, 1870, and unanimously adopted the following, to wit:

I. The annual County Convention shall be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the second Tuesday of August, at 1 o'clock p. m., and the Delegate Elections shall be held on the Saturday before at the places of holding the general elections in the several election districts, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The representation of districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed seventy nor be less than fifty-four, and no district shall be allowed less than two nor more than four delegates.

III. Until the next election for Governor delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty voters for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fractions of a ratio.

IV. The Standing Committee shall whenever necessary make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, together with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

V. Voters at Delegate elections may give their votes to a smaller number of candidates than the whole number to be elected, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1870.

VI. The delegate elections shall be by ballot and shall be held and conducted by a Judge and clerk, to be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election.

VII. All cases of disputed seats in Convention shall be disposed of openly by vote after hearing the respective claimants and their evidence.

VIII. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of an absent delegate he may depute another, if he fail to do so his colleagues in attendance may substitute for him. In other cases the Convention may fill up the representation from the citizens of the district in attendance.

IX. The voting in Conventions shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

X. Special Conventions may be called when necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceedings of which shall conform to these rules.

XI. All county nominations and all appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Conventions, shall be made in County Conventions.

XII. The standing Committee shall consist of one member from each election district, who shall be elected by the people at the delegate elections, who shall choose their own Chairman; and any five of them shall be a quorum, when called together by the Chairman.

XIII. No member of the Legislature shall be chosen by this county as a Delegate to a State Convention during his term of office.

XIV. In Convention a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person named shall be peremptorily struck from the list of candidates until after the fourth vote, when the lowest name shall be struck off and so on at each successive vote until a nomination shall be effected.

XV. Delegates instructed by the voters who select them shall obey their instructions in Convention, and votes given by them in violation of their instructions shall be disallowed by the Convention. All instructions shall be reported by the election officers.

XVI. Conventions shall be called to order by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, or in his absence by some other member thereof, who shall enter tain and put to vote motions for the election of a President and two Secretaries for purposes of temporary organization.

XVII. No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a Convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election; but this rule shall apply only to cases of opposition to tickets hereafter formed.

XVIII. It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at any delegate election that he has voted against Democratic candidates at Federal or State elections within two years, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election, or has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such delegate election, or has corrupted or attempted to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same; but this rule shall apply only to causes of challenge arising subsequent to its adoption.

XIX. If it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of a Convention that any candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or made any promise of money or valuable thing to take effect in future, as an inducement to any delegate to vote for him; or to any other person with the view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates; or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge or approbation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination; and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a Convention or to election as a delegate, for a period of two years.

XX. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage to be paid, delivered or secured in future, either to himself or to any other person for him, from any candidate or other person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, or under any other pretext; upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of a majority of the Convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any future Convention for a period of two years, and during that time shall also be ineligible for any party nomination. Cases arising under this and the next preceding rule shall have precedence over all other business in Convention until determined.

XXI. None of these rules shall be altered or rescinded at a regular annual Convention, unless by a vote of two-thirds of all the delegates present.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES UNDER THE SECOND AND THIRD RULES ABOVE:

	Votes for Packer. 1869.	Delegates.
Beaver,	190	3
Benton,	185	3
Berwick,	68	2
Bloomsburg, East " West	309	3 4
Briarcreek,	154	2
Catawissa,	135	2
Centralia,	132	2
Centre,	184	3
Conyngham, North " South	124 48	2 1
Fishingcreek,	245	4
Franklin,	51	1
Greenwood,	166	3
Hemlock,	154	3
Jackson,	115	2
Locust,	232	4
Madison,	186	3
Main,	109	2
Mifflin,	196	3
Montour,	74	2
Mt. Pleasant,	93	2
Orange,	137	2
Pine,	95	2
Roaringcreek,	54	1
Scott,	143	2
Sugarloaf,	132	2
	3714	67

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,
OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

[The following persons have been named for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention. All who are announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.
E. J. McHENRY,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN POHE,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.
JACOB S. EVANS,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM SHAFFER,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE
JOHN K. GROTZ,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.
JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.
DAVID DEMOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
IRAM DERR,
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.
JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER,
JOHN LEGGOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM LAMON,
BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.
HIRAM F. EVERIT

THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, June 23, 1871.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.
Coe, Wetherill & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.
C. G. Murphy, Esq. is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the Columbian Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. tf.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

Going North.	Going South.
11:35 A. M.	9:39 A. M.
6:25 P. M.	5:30 P. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION

Going North.	Going South.
4:12 P. M.	10:08 A. M.

North and West Branch Railroad.

Subscriptions to this road are being made with reasonable liberality. The road is especially important to the people of Bloomsburg and of Columbia county. There is no town any where more pleasantly situated or better adapted to manufacturing purposes than Bloomsburg. Sites for building of any kind exist all around us—our iron is equal to any in the United States, and superior to most of it—superior to any in this section—and all other materials for manufacture are abundant. The agricultural regions around us are sufficient to supply the markets of a large city. With the construction of the North and West Branch Railroad, Bloomsburg will be a railroad centre, connecting with all the great roads of the State by direct routes. With a rapid building up of the town the whole country around us would be benefitted to the greatest possible extent, and everybody, therefore, in the whole region is directly interested.

We call the attention of capitalists to the fact that there is a great demand for more dwelling houses, store-rooms, shops, etc., in the town. Within our own knowledge, several new business places would have been opened last spring by persons from other localities if it had been possible to obtain proper buildings. Build up, and there will be plenty of tenants to occupy the structures—each new addition will create demand for others—and Bloomsburg may soon be made one of the most populous towns in the interior of the State. The first great step to take is to secure the construction of the North and West Branch Railroad, but in the meantime let building not be neglected. Give the natural facilities of the town a fair chance for development and we will soon boast of city dimensions and active and lucrative business for all. It is singular, indeed, that the natural advantages of the place have so long been neglected. Energetic action will soon bring them into full operation, and then astonishing results will necessarily follow.

Bloomsburg Town Council.

Council met on June 3d, 1871, nearly all the members present.

On motion, the article of agreement with Samuel Neyhard for performing the work of Engineer in the grading of the streets, &c., was approved.

A book for the use of the Treasurer was ordered to be purchased.

The committee to purchase hose for the use of Friendship Fire Company was continued.

Exonerations to the amount of $71.30 on tax duplicate for 1870 were allowed.

A resolution to pay the town auditors was passed.

The Street Commissioners account for May, amounting to $296,03, was ordered to be paid.

A petition of citizens of Market Street praying for the paving of that street and the removal of the bridge across the railroad, was presented by E. R. Ikeler, Esq., and ordered to be recorded. Adjourned.

Newspaperdom.—We regret that the editors of the Northumberland *Democrat* felt compelled to dissolve partnership, a fisticuff having rendered that step necessary. The paper is continued by the senior proprietor, J. E. Eicholtz, and has lost none of its interest.

The Waynesburg *Messenger*, an old and steadfast exchange, and always a good paper, comes to us greatly enlarged and otherwise much improved. The editor was a candidate for Surveyor General, but having failed to receive the Democratic nomination, gracefully declines!

The *Independent* is a new paper just started at Berwick, by C. F. Snyder. It is a well printed sheet and professes to be independent, neutral, or something of that sort, in politics.

A Surprise.—The life-like appearance of the dummies in dry goods stores, used to display articles of lady's apparel, will sometimes deceive the unwary, but we had not learned until recently that any of them could imitate vocal powers. In the hurry of business a few evenings since, as we learn, one of our most fashionable clerks put his arm around the waist of one of these to lift it out of the way, but to his horror and astonishment the thing squalked! Of course the modest batchelor dropped his load with most solemn emotions and quickly assumed a defensive attitude behind the counter. Moral—lay hands cautiously upon ladies habiliments, whether upon dummies or something else!

The rosebug is more destructive in Bloomsburg the present year than we ever knew it anywhere. It is confidently stated that white hellebore powered over the bushes early in the morning will destroy them. It may be obtained at any druggists and its cost is trifling. Scotch snuff is also said to be a remedy. Certain it is that either a remedy must be applied or the most beautiful of all flowers must disappear.

The most effective enemies of all manner of insects are the birds. Let them be protected and every enemy to them be destroyed. If properly protected—and especially if the cats that destroy them were killed—the town would soon be alive with birds, and insects would correspondingly disappear.

A violent storm prevailed in this region on Tuesday afternoon last. We learn that a new house belonging to Mr. Samuel Sitler, in Berwick, was blown down. Also, a barn in Briarcreek, belonging to Mr. Aaron Kelchner. The apple orchard of Mr. Jeremiah Hagenbuch, of Centre township, also suffered severely, near a hundred trees being blown down. Much injury was done to fences generally. At some points there was considerable hail, but we have heard of no serious injury from that cause. Much more damage was no doubt done but not reported to this office.

Railroad Meeting.

A meeting favorable to the construction of the North and West Branch Railroad was held in Bloomsburg, on the 16th inst. Hon. Wm. Elwell was chosen President, and D. A. Beckley, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. Waller stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of taking in consideration the building of the North & West Branch R. R. Mr. Neal then being called upon gave an account of the progress of the subscription with strong arguments why the citizens of Bloomsburg should subscribe very liberally to the building of the road. Mr. Waller set forth the importance of the road as a national thoroughfare between the east and the west, which fact had not escaped the notice of Rail Road men in other States. He discussed the sources of business for the road and showed that the immense deposit of coal in Wyoming Valley in itself, would be a perpetual supply, apart from the local trafic. To carry this coal to market only one road passes down the valley of the Susquehanna, while seven are already running North and East. He likewise showed on account of the undulating alluvial deposits, that a better grade can be obtained on the south side of the river than the north. He stated that the grades between Wilkes-Barre and Williamsport with one solitary exception are less than the up grade of the L. & B. R. R., between Wilkes-Barre and Bloomsburg. Another reason for its construction is that there is no continuous road between Wilkes-Barre and Williamsport. He demonstrated that the road must pay the stock holder as an investment. He showed most conclusively the great interest that Bloomsburg has in the road, as the natural location for repair shops, &c. Hon. Wm. Elwell followed in a speech endorsing the views presented by Mr. Waller, and gave other reasons why the road should be built, as part of a great through passenger route.

Col. John G. Freeze also addressed the meeting in which he reviewed the progress of Bloomsburg for the last twenty years. He spoke of the Geographic importance of the road as being in an almost direct line between New York and SanFrancisco. He showed that other towns have been greatly benefitted by similar improvements.

Mr. Neal nominated David Lowenberg and E. Mendenhall as a committee to canvass the town to procure stock subscriptions and report to Mr. Waller and Mr. Neal by 5 o'clock on Monday. They were unanimously elected. Subscriptions were then called for, after which on motion the meeting adjourned.

Adjourned Court.

On motion of Mr. Clark, George deB. Keim and George R. Kaercher, Esquires, of Schuylkill county, were admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Columbia county.

Order of sale of real estate of Hirata Cool for payment of debts, made.

Order of sale of real estate of Jacob Kostenbader for payment of debts, made.

Order of sale of real estate of Matthew Mather for payment of debts, made.

Inquisition of Lunacy against Thomas Laughlin granted, and J. H. James appointed Commissioner.

On petition to change place of holding elections in North Conyngham district, election ordered for Saturday, August 5th, on the question.

Murray, Winlack & Randall vs. North British Insurance Co., and Imperial Fire Insurance Co.

These two cases on two policies of insurance, were by consent tried before the same jury. F. W. Hughes, Geo. R Kaercher and John G. Freeze, Esquires, appeared for the plaintiffs, and J. W. Ryan, Geo. deB. Keim and Robert F. Clark, Esquires, appeared for defendants. Verdict of the Jury in each case for the plaintiffs the sum of $5,312.50.

The report of viewers in the case of Wm. McKelvey vs. the D. H. & W. Railroad Company was set aside, Messrs. Clark and Freeze, plaintiffs counsel consenting thereto. The act of Assembly of 27th May, 1871, puts the Company, as to the assessment of damages, under the general Railroad law and its supplements; and appointments of viewers under it will not be made in any of the cases until the September Term of Court.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Reformed Sabbath School, of Bloomsburg, June 18th, 1871.

Whereas: It has pleased Almighty God, in his wise providence, to call hence our beloved Brother and fellow-servant in Christ, Clarence Hess, who was a faithful teacher and officer, in our Sabbath school;

And whereas, his good example while living and laboring among us is worthy of imitation by all, especially by those connected with our Sabbath school as teachers and officers: And believing that our loss here is His eternal gain, therefore

Resolved, That we bow with humble submission to the will of Divine providence in removing him, feeling that whatsoever the Lord doeth is well done.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with parents and friends of the deceased, praying God to stretch forth His hand to condole them in this their sore affliction.

Resolved, That the Preamble and Resolutions be read at the funeral obsequies of the deceased, and that they be inscribed on the minutes of our Sabbath school.

Resolved, That a copy of the same be sent to the bereaved family.

By order of the Sabbath School.

Jesse Coleman,
David Betz,
Harry Fornwald, } Com.

Editor Columbian: The attention of the Town Council is called to the miserable state of the *board walks* in Bloomsburg. At best they are a nuisance, and in the present condition of most of them they are dangerous. The town is responsible, by law, for any injury that may be occasioned by them, and if they should cause a broken arm, leg or neck, the damages the town would be called upon to pay might amount to more than would substitute good pavements for them. The Council could not even plead ignorance of their condition.

Periquincton.

We learn that a fatal railroad accident occurred near Centralia on the 20th inst. Seven men were working on the road when a train of cars approached. They stepped off to let it pass, but were horrified to see one of their number, Patrick Murphy, under the cars. How he got there, having previously stepped off, the others cannot tell. An inquest was held but no additional information was obtained. The unfortunate man was a comparative stranger.

Beware of Gambling!

Editor of Columbian:—You will much oblige many of your patrons and friends, and promote the cause of morality by inserting in your paper the following letter in relation to "Church Fairs"—a species of gambling that has become lamentably prevalent. The names of persons, places and parties are omitted, in order that your readers may give the subject an impartial and unprejudiced examination.

Yours respectfully,

* * * *

THE LETTER.

Dear Sir:—Though I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, I am impelled by a sense of duty to address you this letter.

I have learned, upon what I deem to be good authority, that certain persons moved, doubtless, by what they regard as worthy motives, contemplate holding on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, a "Fair," to raise money in aid of the erection of a house of worship for the —— Church in ——. I beg to assure you that I am not in the least opposed to the end sought to be accomplished. The members and friends of the —— Church—or any other church—thanks to the free, civil institutions under which we live—have a perfect right to build as many houses of worship as they may deem necessary, and any other who may desire to contribute money or material to aid them, are at perfect liberty to do so; and no word or act of mine will dissuade them, provided the donation is made directly and specifically for the purpose named.

But "Church "Fairs," as usually conducted are of the nature of *gambling*—and are among the most pernicious and demoralizing influences at work in modern religious society, and it becomes every person who desires to promote a sound and pure morality in the community to speak out in unmistakable language against them.

What are the "Grab Bag," the "Fortune Tree," and the "Prize Cake," but *lotteries*, a form of gambling specifically condemned by the laws of the State; and its promoters subjected to both fine and imprisonment. Nothing but the fact that most of our Judges and jurors are either members or the friends of religious organizations which sanction this form of gambling, prevents the enforcement of the law against it.

The sale of tickets entitling persons to vote for the bestowment, upon their favorites, of canes, albums, and other valuable articles, the "Sham Post Office" and the many other projects for getting money from persons, for religious purposes, by indirect means constantly resorted to at these "Fairs," though not in form so identical with gambling as the "Grab Bag," the "Fortune Tree" and the cake with a gold ring in it, are not less so in spirit. They are all tricks, and stratagems—disingeneous, indirect and circuitous modes of raising money—artifices by which to induce persons to part with their money who would not do so voluntarily and without these disreputable appliances.

All the surroundings of a "Church Fair," are demoralizing in the extreme and tend to the encouragement of other forms of vice. With what face can any one who has sanctioned such scenes as are enacted at them, rebuke the playing of cards, faroe, and other games of hazzard? If you and I differ in our religious views and teachings, there is certainly no reason why we should not be agreed in a wish to promote a pure moral sentiment in the community.

In 1517, Martin Luther nailed to the door of the church in Wittemberg, his thesis against indulgences. He was prompted to this step quite as much by the demoralizing tendency of the sale of indulgences, as by any theological heresy underlying the trafic. But wherein are "Church Fairs" less pernicious morally than papal indulgences! If the latter were received as *licenses* to sin, the former are *sin itself*. How many hundreds of young men have received their first impulse towards a life of dissipation by the hilarity, excitement and hazzardous tricks and games of the "Church Fair." It has become one of the gigantic evils of our age—a shame and a disgrace to religion, and a fearful source of immorality and vice. It is infinitely more pernicious than the ordinary forms of gambling; because it allures the unwary and the well-meaning; because it has the sanction of ministers and churches, and because the end sought to be attained is supposed to be a good one. Though it is evil, *it is doing evil that good may come*. This thought quiets the conscience. Besides being in some of its features a formal violation of the law of the land, and in others, a violation of its spirit, it is an appeal to every unholy passion in the human heart. Pride, vanity, self love, approbativeness, and still lower passions, are called into requisition, and even the holiest affections and friendships are perverted into pernicious channels, in order to swell the coffers of the church, regardless of its blighting and withering effect.

In brief, it is a disreputable method of raising money for religious purposes or for any other purposes. Any man who seeks to raise money for his own private uses by such tricks, schemes, and stratagems as are resorted to in these "Fairs," will bring himself into a deserved disrepute amongst all high minded and honorable men, and when churches—which ought to be ensamples of morality at least—resort to the same kind of practices, why should not the public reprobation be equally severe?

Let those who desire to aid you in building your house, do so in a straightforward, open and honorable manner. Let them give their money directly for that purpose. Let them avoid those blind, circuitous modes—of paying for the privilege of making a *grab* in a bag, of picking an egg shell (filled with a fortune) from a tree, of purchasing a piece of cake, at an enormous price, in prospect of finding a gold ring in it, and the nameless other tricks resorted to on such occasions. "He that giveth let him do it with simplicity." Rom. 12 8. "Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give, not *grudgingly*, or of *necessity*; for God loveth a cheerful giver," Cor. 9, 7. The crooked ways of getting money at "Church Fairs" do not, in any respect, conform to these sacred admonitions.

I trust, therefore, you will readily see the propriety of exerting your influence to prevent the holding of this "Fair," and to avert from the cause of religion generally, the scandal and reproach necessarily resulting from such proceedings. Help to save the young men of this place from the temptation and the encouragement to gambling thereby held out. I am the more earnest in thus entreating you because I have no idea that those engaged in this matter have the slightest conception of the injury they are about to perpetrate, to religion and morality; or that they would persist in it if they had. Their *motives* are doubtless, such as their conscience fully approve, and they would promptly desist, if convinced of the evil tendency of what they are about to do. They will listen to you; and your advice and admonition will have weight with them, and the cause of religion and morality will be saved from one of the most pernicious influences that can be brought to bear upon it.

Believe me, very truly yours,

* * * *

Facts have recently come to light, showing that French Communism is not an isolated fact, a disease springing from the slums of Paris. The principle has cropped out in Germany and Italy. In England it is reported to be gaining ground, and a meeting of sympathy with the Communist refugees in that country, opposing their surrender to the French Government as criminals, has been held in London. The land question in England is said to add much to the strength of the disaffected classes. The land of the country is now in the hands of about thirty thousand proprietors, while more than twenty millions of persons live on the soil. Such facts are being used by the English agitators to stir up the working classes, and, under the manipulation of adroit agitators may be made potent elements of mischief. When Communism is engrafted upon such a trunk, the fruit cannot fail to be dangerous.—*Age.*

Resolutions of Condolence.—Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our late Brother James Harry, of N. L. U.

Whereas, we deeply deplore his loss. Yet we humbly bow in submission to the will of God, therefore be it,

Resolved, That our sympathies be extended to the bereived relatives, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That the hall be draped in mourning for thirty days, these publications to be requested in the *Columbian* and *Republican*.

J. Rinker,
R. Buchanan,
J. B. Casey, } Committee.

All orders, societies, &c., which propose to join the citizens of Bloomsburg in celebrating July 4th, are requested to send prompt notice to C. B. Brockway, Chairman of Committee on Arrangements, so that they will be properly received.

The Orangeville Saving Fund and Loan Association.—Stock will be sold at par at the next meeting of the Association, Monday, June 26th, 1871. After that time the premiums will be added. Books open from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.

Mr. I. K. Krickbaum has editorial thanks for a lot of very large and fine cherries, from his premises, hanging on a small limb about a foot in length. We judge there are near a quart on the limb.

It is quite astonishing that there are so many railroad accidents caused by cattle straying upon the tracks. Some means should be adopted to prevent the further occurence of railroad disasters from such cause.

The Democracy of Berks at their late county convention unanimously instructed their delegates to the next State Convention to support Gen. W. S. Hancock for President.

A light suit of Summer clothing is a delightful thing in this warm weather. A very fine and general assortment, where all can suit themselves in style, quality and price, will be found at the well-filled cheap store of D. Lowenberg, on Main street, Bloomsburg. A trial will satisfy and please doubters as well as others. Cloth clothing also on hand in abundance.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Tooth ache proceeds from ague in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger, wet with *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, heat the face well, and lap a flannel wet with the liniment on the face, also put a little of the liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.

The system frequently gets out of order and should be at once regulated, else other troubles will ensue; when physic is needed take *Parson's Purgative Pills*; they are a safe, wholesome, and natural medicine.

The first Sewing Machine with shuttle that we have any record of, was made by Walter Hint in 1832. There was in the patent office at Washington, in 1842, a model of a machine to sew straight seams, with name of James Grenough, inventor. Also two models invented by G. R. Corlis and B. W. Beam, in 1843; one by Rogers in 1844, and one by Howe in 1846.

It is evident from the above that Walter Hint invented the first Shuttle or Lock Stitch Sewing Machine.

C. C. Mark has just received a large lot and latest styles of light Calicoes. Call and see them.

Mr. Samuel Cochran, traveling agent for the Singer Manufacturing Company, gives notice to the residents of Columbia county that J. A. Doran is the duly authorized agent for the sale of the Singer Sewing Machines in the above county. Parties wishing to purchase said machines will bear in mind that they cannot be had from dealers in other machines, except second handed.

Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery, will not raise the dead, but it will benefit and cure the living. For all severe Coughs, Throat and Bronchial diseases it has never yet been equaled. For "Liver Complaint" or "Biliousness," and Constipation of the Bowels it is a never failing remedy. Sold by druggists.

Remember C. C. Mark's cheap Gaiters, Fans, Parasols, Grass Cloth Lawns, etc.

Situation Wanted.—An experienced Clerk, who can furnish unexceptionable recommendations, is in want of a situation. Address box 306, Bloomsburg P. O. or inquire at the *Columbian* office.

The Young Men's Christian Association will serve Ice Cream every evening at Snyder's Hall in Bloomsburg. The object is to raise means to purchase a library, and the public patronage is respectively solicited.

Festival.—There will be an Ice Cream festival held in the Masonic Hall, at Catawissa, on Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and evening, June 23d and 24th. Proceeds for benefit of M. E. Sunday School.

For Sale.—One hundred Singer Sewing Machine Boxes; those who have bought Singers during the last six months can obtain one withot charge at the office. J. A. Doron, Agt.

The Singer Manufacturing Company have been making Six hundred new Family Sewing Machines a day, which is one every minute during working hours. This number appears larger, but seven hundred a day would not supply the present demand.

Wanted.—One hundred cords of wood in exchange for stoves, tinware, plows or castings, at Sharpless & Harman's Foundry. n25—2w

C. C. Mark, has the greatest variety and cheapest Shawls in town.

MARRIAGES.

Corkens—Baucher.—On the 13th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, in Berwick, by the Rev. A. Brittain, Mr. Frank Corkens, of California, to Miss Fannie Baucher, of Berwick.

Sharretts—Kelchner.—On Tuesday evening, June 13th, 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. B. F. Alleman, Rev. E. A. Sharretts, of Light Street, to Mrs. Eliza Kelchner, of Briar Creek, Columbia county, Pa.

Culver—Harrison.—On June 14th, at Town Hill, by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr. J. N. Culver, of Kingston, to Miss M. E. Harrison, of Union.

DEATHS.

Helwig.—On the 10th day of June, 1871, at Catawissa, Miss Nellie Helwig, aged 6 years, 6 months and 6 days.

Hess.—On the 17th day of June, 1871, at the residence of his parents, in this place, Mr. Clarence Hess, aged 22 years, 10 months and 11 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.35
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	80
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 80
Butter	30
Eggs	16
Lard	10
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	10
Hams	17
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	16 00

STATEMENT

OF

BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT.

William Peacock, Treasurer, in account with Bloomsburg School District for the year ending June, 1871.

	Dr.	
To amount received, from former Treasurer		$2,287 44
To amount received from Jacob S. Evans, purchase money on sale of Sanctown school lot	37 50	
To amount received from C. J. Thomas, on same	28 12	
To State appropriation	364 32	
To amount received from E. K. Barton, purchase money on sale of Scottown and Bloom Furnace lots	400 00	
To amount received from Jesse Shannon, Collector	7,617 22	
		$10,734 60
Cr.		
By order redeemed	$9,915 28	
By Commission on above of 2 per cent.	198 93	
Bal. in hands of Treasurer	590 42	
		$10,734 60

Jesse Shannon, Collector, in account with Bloomsburg School District for the year ending June 1871.

	Dr.	
To balance on Duplicate '69 and '70		$1,570 64
To amount of Duplicate of '70 and '71		7,715 43
		$9,286 07
Cr.		
By exonerations and abatements	$109 93	
By commissions of 5 per cent. on $7,914 57	379 72	
By amount paid Treasurer	7,617 22	
By balance in hands of Collector	916 67	
		$9,286 07

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid teachers	$3,609 64	
Fuel, maps, charts, janitor and contingencies	881 91	
To adjoining districts for tuition	40 52	
To Treasurer's per cent age	198 93	
To Collector's commission	350 72	
To Secretary for services	100 00	
To building	4,541 29	
To repairing, &c	17 24	
Balance in hands of Treasurer	590 42	
		$1,573 60
Debt	7,000 00	

Attest, I. W. Hartmen, Pre sident.
E. R. Ikeler, Secretary.

We, the undersigned, Auditors for the Town of Bloomsburg, have examined the above accounts of the school funds of Bloomsburg School District, and find them correct according to duplicate and vouchers.

F. P. Drinker,
J. B. Casey,
Ephraim P. Lutz.

Bloomsburg, June 8th, 1871.—june16tf

Legal Notices.

Administrator's Notice.
Estate of Anna Vanhorn, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Anna Vanhorn, late of Catawissa, Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to John B. Vanhorn of Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

John B. Vanhorn,
may 26'71—6w Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.
Estate of David R. Albertson, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of David R. Albertson late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Hiram R. Kline. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, without delay.

Hiram R. Kline,
may 26'71—6t Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.
Estate of Daniel Liggy, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Liggy, late of Locust township, Columbia county dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, to Henry Keller, of Locust twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known and those indebted to make payment, without delay.

Henry Heller,
June3, 71—6w* Administrator.

Estray Notice.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Locust township, Columbia county, on Friday, June 9th 1871, two young heifers, one black and white and the other red and white spotted. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take them away or they will be sold according to law.

John Kricher.
Locust township, June 16, 1871-3t.

Subpœna in Divorce.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 125 May Term, 1871.

James Hess, } Alias Sub., in Divorce.
vs.
Annie E. Hess, }

Subpœna and alias Subpœna returned on oath that the Defendant could not be found in the said county. To the respondent: Madam—You are hereby requested to be and appear at our said Court of Common Pleas in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next, to answer to the said complaint of the said libellant, or be liable to have the same determined by the said Court *ex parte*.

Aaron Smith,
Bloomsburg, June 16th-4t. Sheriff.

Subpœna in Divorce.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 137 May Term, 1871.

Nellie M. Robinson, } Alias Sub. in Divorce
vs.
Harry P. Robinson, }

Subpœna and alias Subpœna returned on oath that the Defendant could not be found in the said county. To respondent: Sir—You are hereby required to be and appear at our said Court of Common Pleas in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next, to answer to the said complaint of the said libellant, or be liable to have the same determined by the said Court *ex parte*.

Aaron Smith,
Bloomsburg, June 16th-4t. Sheriff.

Horse for Sale.

A fine young Black Horse is offered for sale. Will work double or single. Inquire of

W. B. Koons,
may 26'71—tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

Notice.

All persons are cautioned not to buy a certain promissory note given by me dated May 18th 1871, six months after date, for one hundred and ninety-five ($195) dollars, payable to Nathan Sharp, as I have received no value.

Andrew Pettit,
North Union, Schuylkill county, Pa.

Fee Bills.

Just printed on good paper and in the neatest style, Justices and Constables Fee Bills and for sale at the Columbian Office. The law requires Justices of the Peace to have a Fee Bill put up in their offices, under a penalty of $10 and double the amount of the fees charged.

Blank Deeds.

We now have the finest assortment of Blank Deeds on hand and for sale that were ever kept in Bloomsburg. Large size on fine parchment paper, Common Deeds, Executor's and Administrator's Deeds—small size good paper (cheap), Common Deeds, &c.

Blank Mortgages just printed and for sale at the Columbian office.

Leases, (blank) for sale at the Columbian office.

Receipt Books for sale at the Columbian office.

Justices Blanks.—Summons, Executions Subpœnas, Warrants, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the Columbian office.

Blank Mortgages for the use of Saving Fund and Loan Associations, for sale at the Columbian office.

Blanks promptly printed to order on any quality of paper, at this Office

Blank Deeds just printed and for sale at the Columbian Office.

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

M. P. LUTZ.

BROWN MUSLINS.

36 inch	Appleton "A," per yard	11
" "	" by the bolt	13
" "	Augusta "A," per yard	12½
" "	" by the bolt	12
" "	Agawam "F," per yard	10
" "	" by the bolt	9½
27 "	Exeter "A," per yard	12½
" "	" by the bolt	12
27 "	Augusta "A," per yard	9
40 "	Pepperell "E," per yard	15
" "	" by the bolt	14
18 "	Pequot "W," per yard	6½
10-4 "	" "	45
" "	Monadnock per yard	32

BLEACH MUSLINS.

36 inch	Gold coin, per yard	21
" "	" by the bolt	21½
" "	Wamsutta, per yard	23
" "	" by the bolt	21
" "	Fruit of the Loom per yard	18
" "	" " " by the bolt	17
" "	Lonsdale, per yard	18
" "	" by the bolt	17
" "	Chapman, per yard	15
" "	" by the bolt	14
" "	Rochdale, per yard	14
" "	Red Bank, per yard	12½
" "	Green Mt. Co. "G," per yard	12½
" "	Hamilton "A," per yard	12½
30 "	Cheekville, per yard	10
45 "	Boot "S," per yard	12
45 "	Fruit of the Loom, per yard	18
10-4 "	Monadnock, per yard	28
10-4 "	Pequot, per yard	35

Check shirtings from 16, 2, 22 @ 25
Stripe Shirtings from 18 @ 25

TICKINGS.

30 inch	Minnehaha	28
" "	Conestoga	25
32 "	Wire Twist	21
30 "	Omega "O"	20
37 "	Lehigh Valley "B"	12½

PRINTS.

Shirting and Mourning 10
Cochoe, Merrimack and Sprague 12½
American, Richmond and Manchester 12½
Pinks and Purples 12½
Garners, Amoskeag and Arnold 12½
Columbian 8
Wellington 6¼

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster 18
Slater's Scotch 15
Best " 12½
Nonpareil 12½

Delaines 12½ @ 15, 18, 20 @ 22
Lawns 12½, 15, 18, 20 @ 25
Pink, blue and Buff French Lawn 40
Buff Chinese Grass cloth 25
Buff Linens for suits 32 @ 37½
Mari Wash Poplins 18
Philadelphia Poplins, all colors 38
Red Lion Black Alpacas 35, 45, 50, 60, 75, 90 @ $1.00
Colored Silk Stripe Grenadines 75
Alexander Kid Gloves 1.25
" " Two buttons 1.75

SHAWLS.

Augusta 2.00
Rosalind 3.00
Saltana (striped and plain centre) 3.50
Ristori " " " 3.00
Hero 3.50
Printed Imitation Paisley 2.75
Paisley (red and black centres) $3.00 to $10.00
Black Lace $1.50 to $ 2.25

SKIRTS.

Printed Percale 75, $1.25 @ $1.50
Summer Felt 2.25
16 Bone, French wove Corsets 70

PAPER COLLARS.

Dickens (cloth lined) 10
Ruby " 20
Astor " 25

PAPER CUFFS.

Napier (reversable) 40
Chromo " 50

SPOOL COTTON.

Alexander Rings, white and colored, 200 yds. 4
" " " " per doz. 45
J. & P. Coats, " " 200 yds. 8
" " " " per doz. 90
Clark's O. N. T. Machine 8 @ 90

PINS.

Adamantine per paper 4
Needle points " 8
Best Needles " 8

WHITE GOODS.

40 pieces Piques 18 to 50
Bishop Lawn 40 to 50
Victoria " 25 to 50
Plain Cambrics 18 to 50
Stripe and Plaid Cambrics 25 to 50
45 inch soft finish 45
Plain Nainsook 45
Plaid and stripe Nainsook 35 to 65
36 inch India Long Cloth 45
Mull A. La Suisse 15 to 55
Tarletons, white and colored 40
Irish Linen from 28, 35 @ 50, 60, 75, $1.00 @ $1.25
Ladies Linen Hdk's, 8, 10, 12, 14, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50
Gents hem'd, 12, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 90, and $1.00
Linen shirt fronts 25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 75 and 75
Cotton Wove 20
White Trimmings 5 to 20
Towels 15 to 50
Napkins, per doz $1.25 to $5.00
Table Linens 45 to 1.00
Red Spreads $1.75 to 3.75
Nottingham Lace Curtains 25, 28, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60 cts. per yard.

In addition to the above, LUTZ has a full line of Black Silks, colored French Poplins, Summer Dress Goods and Suitings, Hosiery and Gloves, Lace and Linen collars and cuffs, Umbrellas, Parasols, Fans, Hoop Skirts, &c., which would be difficult to give the price of, as the assortment is extensive. M. P. LUTZ, Bloomsburg, Pa.

In Brower's Block, next to the Court House. apr 21'71—tf

JUNE.

THE SULTRY SEASON.

The summer months are here, and as usual brings a long train of diseases—many dangerous and fatal. It is the season when nature can do little in recuperating her exhausted strength, and when we are required to fortify our physique against the dangers arising from the universal prevalency of sickness. The only true safeguard is that pure and reliable tonic and invigorator, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, which is indorsed and recommended by the medical faculty and unnumbered thousands of persons in every city, town and village in the country, who have tested its remedial virtues, and by its aid preserved or recovered their health. It will purify the Blood and Secretions; drive every form of indigestion, and afford immediate relief in cases of Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, and kindred diseases. Provide yourself now against a time of need. Delays are often dangerous. Price one dollar per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Patented December 7th, 1869.

Our Celebrated

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.

Resembles gold. Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best Pen and Holder sold in this country. Will not corrode. Will last a lifetime with one Pen and Ink. Will outwear a dozen best steel Pens. Put up in neat slide boxes. SOLD ONLY BY AGENTS, and for this reason any energetic person can realize $200 per month. Profits 200 per cent. Two samples sent by mail, post paid, 50 cents; five boxes, $1.00; twelve boxes, $2.00. Address

Western Publishing Co.
Manufacturers' Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Caution.—The great popularity of these Pens has led to many imitations of an inferior quality. Beware of them. The GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN is sold by this company. In ordering for Pens give your Name, Town, County and State, plainly written, and orders will meet with prompt attention.

jan 21'71 1y

A Chapter of Facts.

Space is valuable in a newspaper, and it is therefore proposed in this advertisement to condense a variety of facts, important to the public, into a small compass. These facts refer to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—what that celebrated medicine is, and what it will do. In the first place, then, the article is a stimulant, tonic and alterative, consisting of a combination of an absolutely pure spirituous agent with the most valuable medicinal vegetable substances that Botanic research has placed at the disposal of the chemist and the physician. These ingredients are compounded with great care, and in such proportions as to produce a preparation which invigorates without exciting the general system, it tones, regulates and controls the stomach, the bowels, the liver, and the minor secretive organs.

What this great restorative will do must be gathered from what it has done. The case of dyspepsia, or any other form of indigestion, in which it has been persistently administered without effecting a radical cure, is yet to be heard from, and the same may be said of bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental disabilities to which the fe male are subject. It purifies all the fluids of the body, including the blood, and the gentle stimulants which it imparts to the nervous system is not succeeded by the slightest reaction. This is a chapter of fact which readers, for their own sakes, should mark and remember.

Public Sale

OF

Valuable Real Estate

By order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, there will be exposed to public vendue, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 17th, 1871,

the following described real estate, viz: A certain tract of land lying in Locust township, in Columbia county, and adjoining land of Samuel Hampton, land of John Snyder, land of Leonard Adams, and others, containing

FIFTY ACRES

more or less, whereon are erected a log house and a small BANK BARN.

There are on the premises apple and cherry trees, and a spring of excellent water. Also to be sold as the Estate of Samuel G. Filkington, deceased

Benjamin Wagner,
Administrator.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on striking down of the property—one-fourth, less the ten per cent. on the confirmation; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from the confirmation, nisi.

Wellington H. Ent,
Bloomsburg, May 26, 1871. Clerk.

CLARK'S COLUMN.

1871. **SPRING.** *1871.*

H. J. CLARK

HAS RECEIVED HIS

SPRING GOODS

BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

and will

AT

Agricultural.

The Cause of Rust in Wheat.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* writes to that paper on this topic in this wise:

I have before me an article in last week's paper, stating that it is getting to be the pretty general opinion among farmers that the sowing of grass seed, clover or timothy, in the fall with wheat is the cause of rust in the same, etc.

I beg leav eto differ from that article; first, clover is generally sown in the spring in this region of the country at least—the winter would probably destroy it; but timothy is unusually sown with the wheat, or close following it. If any person wishes to raise a crop of wheat and rust, I will give him a receipt how to do so. Sow your wheat very late in the fall in order to not get much root, so that the frosts of winter may raise much of it out of the ground and cause it to perish; it will then start in the spring thin, grow rank with very dark color, and ripen very late. You may then expect a very good crop of rust. Yet if it is sown in good season, plenty of seed, timothy moderate, you may expect as bright straw as any your neighbors, although they may have sown grass seed or not. Damp or rainy weather is favorable to smut; but that will come if it choose, grass or not. If the wheat is sown early, the timothy need not be so thick as was formerly the custom when sown later; the reason is, it will supply itself with a stronger root. But the grass seed is of high importance, as the wheat crop will barely pay at the present prices of grain, labor, machinery, fertilizers, etc.

It is also claimed that grass seed, sown after harvesting the wheat, will produce as good crops the following year as it would if sown with the wheat. Here I differ again, very much as to the timothy, and clover also, if it is sown after the wheat harvest; for we will know that we are very liable to have much dry weather after harvest, that would be much against its taking root; we also know that many weeds and much fall grass, as it is usually termed, would be striving for the mastery, and to smother it out, so that in the following fall or spring, we would have to put on our "specs" perhaps, to find it; and to have a good crop the following season, the chance, I think, would be slim. With even a wet autumn, the fall grasses and other intruders would even more quickly, perhaps, choke the newly sown grasses.

Harnessing Horses Correctly.

When harnessed correctly, a strong horse is a powerful animal; but by an imperfect adjustment of the gearing, many strong teams are short of half their strength; and many are often worried more by an improper fit of the harness, or by a decidedly bad attachment to the vehicle they are drawing, than by all the service they perform. But few teamsters have ever been taught how to harness a horse correctly; and fewer still have learned that there is a right way and a wrong way to hitch a team to a carriage. When a harness is taken from the shop, every part should be adjusted to fit the horse that is to wear it. The back-band should be let out or buckled up, until it will be neither too long nor too short when the animal is drawing a load. Many a good horse has had a large sore made on his back simply because the back-band of the harness was buckled up too far. The breeching should also be adjusted properly, so that the horse will not seem like a man in a boy's coat, nor like a colt wearing the harness of a full-grown horse. The collar should fit as neatly to the animal's neck as an easy pair of shoes set on one's feet. The collar should never be so long that a man can thrust his arm easily between the neck of the animal and the lower end of the collar. Many horses—especially old ones—when thin in flesh, require collars so small that they cannot be put over the heads of the horses that wear them. It is of eminent importance that the proprietors of teams should see to such minor points; and provide collars that are open at the top or bottom. Every horse should have his own collar and harness, as much as every man his own boots and coat. The lines are often adjusted in such a manner, that the heads of both horses are hauled away from each other so far that the team cannot travel easily. At other times their heads are drawn too far inward, toward each other. The lines should be adjusted so that the heads may be held just as far apart as the length of the double whiffle-tree. When a team is attached to a carriage, or lumber-wagon, the breast-straps, stay-chains or neck-yoke should be so adjusted that the pole or tongue cannot strike either horse. The tongue is often allowed to have so much play, that it whangs the arms or shoulders of the team with terrible force, when the vehicle is being drawn over rough ways. The neck-yoke, straps, or tongue-chains, should be drawn up so as to elevate the tongue between the shoulders, where the lateral jerking or thrusting will be received by the gearing on the necks of the animals, rather than against the unprotected arm or shoulders of the team.—*Practical Farmer.*

A Great Farmer's Maxims.

The successful life of Mr. Jacob Strawn the prince of American farmers, is attributed to the close observance of the following maxims, originated by himself:

When you wake up, do not roll over, but roll out. It will give you time to ditch all your sloughs, break them, harrow them and sow with timothy and red clover. One bushel of clover to two bushels of timothy is enough.

Make your fences high, and strong so that it will keep cattle and pigs out.

If you have brush, make your lots secure and keep your hogs from the cattle, for if the corn is kept clean, they will eat it better than if it is not.

Be sure to get your hands to bed by seven o'clock, they will rise early by force of circumstances. Pay a hand, if he is a poor hand, all you promise him; if he is a good hand, pay him a little more; it will encourage him to do still better.

Always feed your hands as well as you do yourself, for the laboring men are the bone and sinew of the land, and ought to be well treated.

I am satisfied that getting up early, industry and regular habits are the best medicines ever prescribed to health.

When rainy, bad weather comes, so that you can't work out doors, cut, split and haul your wood.

Make your racks, fixing your fence or a gate that is off its hinges, or weather-boarding your barn where the wind has blown the siding off, or patching the roof of your barn or house.

Study your interest closely, and do not spend any time in electing presidents, senators and other smaller officers or talking of hard times when spending your time in whittling store boxes, etc.

Take your time and make calculations, don't do things in a hurry, but do them at the right time, and keep your mind as well as your body employed.

Business Cards.

BLOOM FERRY.

The Bloom Ferry company has had its flats and boats thoroughly repaired and is now in readiness to do all usual ferrying at any reasonable hour. The undersigned will be in attendance at any time to wait upon customers at call. apr 21'71—1y JOHN G. QUICK.

CLARK

IS RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING A NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS!

CALL AND SEE.

April 14, 1871.

A SPLENDID

CELESTE ORGAN

WITH TWO SETT REEDS & THREE STOPS, can be bought for $120 at

I. W. NILES.

Piano Warerooms near Forks Hotel. may1'71-6m.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.

GUNTON & STEES,

(Successors to A. Witman,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. jan.13, '71-1y

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. SAVE YOUR MONEY. Go to HENRY YOST, East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made FURNITURE. Prices reasonable and the best work done. jan 1'71—tf

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

In consideration of tearing down our works and rebuilding—which will be commenced very soon—we are offering plows, stoves, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Proprietors Bloomsburg, Pa. Mar.19,'69-tf.

INK! INK!! INK!!!

By buying Gehr's Celebrated Ink Powders, you can make INK for less than half the money and far superior to anything yet in use. Will not corrode steel pens. Evening will not injure. Sample package sufficient for one pint of ink will be sent by return mail to any one sending twenty-five cents to M. W. NUSS, Box 181, apr 14'71—3m * Bloomsburg, Pa.

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY AT MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, and CASPER J. THOMAS Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa. jal.n 17

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS

AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice. Sheet Books are constantly being added to the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Guilt and Innocence," "Motherless," "Sir Harry," "Hot Spur of Humblethwait," and "Merquem," etc. apr 28,'71—tf

NEW ORGAN AND PIANO WAREROOMS.

ORGANS & PIANOS FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

Pianos from all first-class makers, from $350 to $1000. Organs from $50 to $700. A splendid Organ 5 octave, 2 set reeds, and tremolo with paneled black walnut case, only $125.00. Single stop and, same case as above, $100. I have made arrangements to have the latest music on hand as soon as published. Teachers supplied at regular discount. Warerooms, Main street, near Forks Hotel. tf. I. W. NILES.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop opposite the Post Office, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Aug. 5, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Bloomsburg, Jan.1'71—1y

NEW GOODS AT THE OLD STAND.

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.,

are now opening at their old stand corner of MAIN AND MARKET STREETS, BLOOMSBURG,

a full line of new good consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

and all other articles required to meet the wants of the public. may 26'71—tf.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA GENERAL AGENT,

For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

Aug. 20,'69.

EXCHANGE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned, successors of F. Widmyer, would respectfully announce that they have taken the well-established stand recently occupied by the above named, in Bloomsburg, and prepared to continue the business of manufacturing and selling, by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Confectionery of every style and kind. Also, they will have a full supply of bread, supplied the best and freshest. Bread and Cake. Parties desiring anything in this line will find it to their advantage to call on us.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON

is added to the establishment, and ladies and others who may patronize us, may rely upon upon receiving proper attention. A reasonable share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Raspberry, Lemon, and other Syrups, in large and small quantities, constantly on hand.

May 5, 1871.—1y DECKER & STECKEL.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE, at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy kip boots, men's, women's, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both peg and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS, which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county. jan 1'71

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

The Fall Term of this Boarding and Select School will commence on Monday, July 31st.

Expenses for one quarter of eleven weeks: Board, Washing, Lights, &c., - - - $35 00 Tuition, per quarter, - - - $7 00 to $8 00 Juvenile Class, - - - $3 00 to 5 00

For particulars address, WM. BURGESS, Principal. Millville, Col. co., Pa., June, 1871. 2m

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partership heretofore existing between E. MENDENHALL and L. B. RUPERT, transacting busines under the firm name of MENDENHALL and RUPERT, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm, are requested to make immediate payment. The books are in the hands of E. MENDENHALL, for settlement, at S. H. Miller & Son's store, Main street, near Forks Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa. E. MENDENHALL, June 8'71 tf L. B. RUPERT.

Patent Medicines.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS,

Compound Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, Etc. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not disolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, ankers, Rumnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandar Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of a Kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and al disease that has been established in the system for years.

Being prepared EXPRESSLY for the above complaints, its BLOOD-PURIFYING proprieties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the COMPLEXION a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of HEALTH and PURITY. For Purifying the Blood, removing all Chronic Constitutional Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. And the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Beautifying the Complexion. Price, $1.50 per Bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculi, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, loss of Power, loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

Established upwards of twenty years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for Information, in confidence to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist.

Only Depots: H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS. Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S TAKE NO OTHER

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCE, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Uretha, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a FACE WASH, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of CUTANEOUS AFFECTION. It speedily eradicates PIMPLES, SPOTS, SCORBUTIC DRYNESS, INDURATIONS of the CUTANEOUS MEMBRANE, etc., dispels REDNESS and INCIPIENT INFLAMATION, HIVES, RASH, MOTH PATCHES, DRYNESS OF SCALP OR SKIN, FROST BITES, and all purposes for which SALVES or OINTMENTS are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depend the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most Superlative and Congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisits, SAFETY and EFFICACY—the invariable accompaniment of its use—as a Preservative and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU, SARSAPARILLA, and CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Nov. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p.m.	Arrive a.m.	Going South Leave p.m.	Leave a.m.
Scranton	9.45	2.15	3.25	6.30
			Leave	
Pittston	9.15	1.50	3.50	6
Kingston	8.45	1.25	4.13	7.20
Plymouth	8.35	1.17	4.20	7.28
Shickshinny	7.50	12.30	4.48	8.05
Berwick	7.23	12.01	5.14	8.31
Bloom	6.25	11.35	5.50	9.30
Danville	6.10	11.03	6.10	9.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	5.30	10.40	6.40	10.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after May 29th 1871, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

2.10 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

6.30 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

4.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.05 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED E. FISK, Gen'l. Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.		STATIONS.	Mail North
Lv.	8.25 a.m	Williamsport,	Lv. 6.25 p. m
"	9.00 "	Muncy,	" 5.53 "
"	9.40 "	Milton,	" 5.10 "
"	10.21 "	Danville,	" 4.33 "
"	10.38 "	Bloyert,	" 4.12 "
"	10.45 "	Catawissa,	" 4.01 "
"	11.30 "	Ringtown,	" 3.55 "
"	12.24 p.m.	Summit,	" 2.50 "
"	12.34 "	Quakake,	" 2.40 "
"	12.48 "	E. Mahony June,	" 1.45 "
"	1.30 "	Pine, Tamaqua, Line.	" 12.52 "
"	4.25 "	Reading,	" 10.40 a.m.
"	5.15 "	Pottsville,	" 9.45 "
"	7.00 "	Philadelphia,	" 8.15 "
Lv.	1.30 p.m.	Pine Plaines Crossing, dine.	Lv. 1.45 p. m
"	2.33 "	Bethlehem,	" 12.50 noon
"	3.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	" 9.45 a. m
"	2.55 "	Easton,	" 11.35 "
		New York, Liberty st.	
"	5.30 "	via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.00 "
"	6.55 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 9.00 "
"	5.00 a.m.	Boston,	" 9.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

Sleeping cars accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, May 15, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.40, 6.15 a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05, a. m., 5.50, and 9.30 p. m. respectively, Sleeping cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.30 noon and 5.00 p.m. Philadelphia at 7.35, 8.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.00 p.m., train from N. Y without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Auburn, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philad'a, at 8.10 a. m., and 2.00 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Phil'a and Pottsville only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 8.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 4.32, 10.30, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a.m., 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., and Allentown at 7.30 a. m. 12.25 noon, 2.15, 4.15 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Hermlon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 5.05 p.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.10 a. m., passes Reading at 7.20 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.30 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 8.35 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p.m. Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 & 6.00 p. m. returning leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.19 a.m., 12.50 noon & 4.45 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.10 a. m. & 1.15 6.45 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., 3.00 p.m., connect daily with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.50 and 5.52 p. m. returning leave Downingtown at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8.00a.m., Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 5.00 p. m. and leave Allentown at 4.25 and 5.35 p. m., and leave Reading at 7.45 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

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